

# ARMY NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.



VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 2. |

WHOLE NUMBER 1042.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1883.

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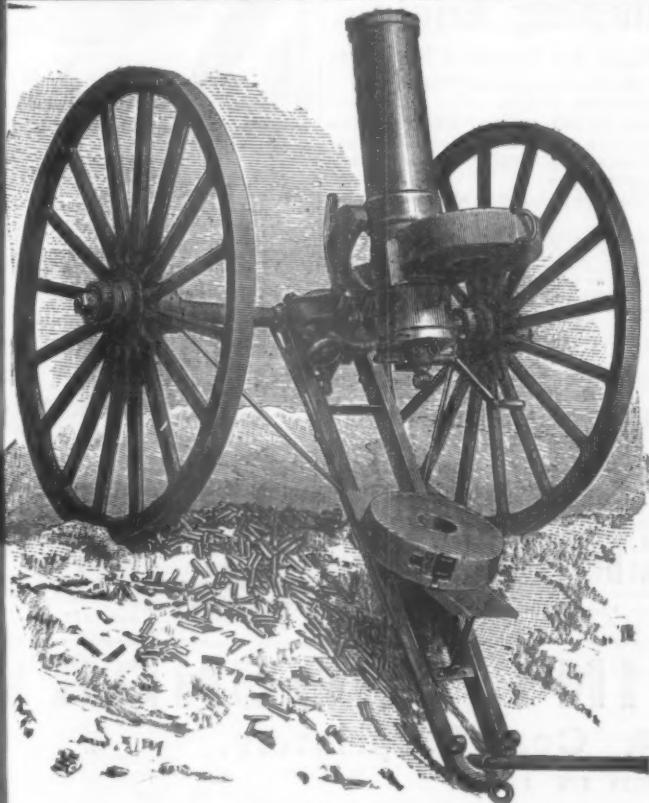
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## THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

In 1875 about 75 per cent. of the Russian conscripts were Russians proper; 79.47 per cent. were totally illiterate, and 75 per cent. were peasants. The number of children at school in Russia in 1880 was about 1,071,710 per cent. of the population (1,500,000). Of 231,677 men enrolled in 1880, only 243 had first class certificates; 394 had second class; 1,465 third class; and 1,897, 4th class; that is to say, there were 3,399 men with some education. However, this want of education among the conscripts is a good deal remedied by the company schools which all soldiers have to attend after their first year's service, and by the regimental schools for non-commissioned officers, thanks to which, many a youth who joins utterly without education gains sufficient knowledge to qualify him for the post of non-commissioned officer, and not a few make sufficient progress to gain admission to the cadet schools and to pass the officers' examination.

Still the great majority remain at a very low level as to education—an evil which is, however, less detrimental than it might be to efficiency, in consequence of the natural quickness and intelligence of the Russian peasant, combined with adroitness in all manual labor, particularly in carpentering and spade-work; besides which, he is, as a rule, willing, amenable to discipline, hardy to an extreme, brave and devoted to his leaders, all which qualities tend to make him one of the best soldiers in the world.

In Russia, as elsewhere, the difficulty of keeping up an efficient body of non-commissioned officers has made itself felt of late years more than in former times. There is, therefore, an idea of holding out still greater inducements for them to remain, and also of establishing non-commissioned officers' schools, after the German pattern.

The Russian Empire is divided into 14 general governments (including the "Province of the Cossacks"), each of which is a military district. The "General Governor" is not only the principal civil official, but also commands all the troops in his district. Under him is the District Military Council, which is a sort of district War Office, and serves as channel of communication with the troops. The Council consists of the six chiefs of the district staff, the General Governor's assistant, and a member nominated by the War Minister. The Commanders of Army Corps are under the General Governor, like Divisional Commanders of old, but have rather more power than the latter used to have; they have not, however, in peace time, anything like the importance and authority possessed by German officers in a similar position; a certain individuality, however, begins to show itself in particular corps, arising probably more from the personal influence of the Commander than from any other cause. The late General Skobeloff's Army Corps was a remarkable instance of this.

When war breaks out, an army is formed of two or more Army Corps. The Commander-in-Chief only exercises supreme authority in the military districts where the Army is operating by special decree of the Emperor, failing which the several General Governors retain their power.

The normal strength and composition of an Army Corps on the war footing are as follows:

|  | Non-com. bat's. | Total Men. | Hors. es. | Guns.  |
|--|-----------------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Staff of an Army Corps.....                    | 16              | 35         | 51        |        |
| Two Inf. Divisions.....                        | 10              | 24         | 24        |        |
| Four Inf. Brigades.....                        | 4               | .....      | 4         |        |
| Two Field Artillery Brigades.....              | 6               | 44         | 30        |        |
| One Cav. Division.....                         | 4               | 11         | 10        |        |
| Two Cav. Brigades.....                         | 2               | .....      | 2         |        |
| Two Infantry Divisions.....                    | 31,568          | 936        | 32,504    | 1,488  |
| Two Field Art. Brigades.....                   | 2,904           | 288        | 3,192     | 96     |
| One Cavalry Division.....                      | 2,976           | 364        | 3,340     | 2,824  |
| Two Horse Art. Batteries.....                  | 370             | 32         | 422       | 460    |
| One Rifle Battalion.....                       | 981             | 44         | 1,025     | 61     |
| Engineers.....                                 | 1,871           | 337        | 2,206     | 1,233  |
| Two Divisions Flying Artillery Trains.....     | 1,424           | 106        | 1,620     | 1,828  |
| One Cavalry Flying Artillery Park Section..... | 143             | 10         | 161       | 177    |
| 1/4 Rifle Flying Artillery Park Section.....   | 25              | 5          | 30        | 32     |
| Two Divisional Ambulances.....                 | 446             | 446        | 450       |        |
| Total.....                                     | 42,303          | 2,791      | 45,094    | 10,755 |

Two brigades and an artillery brigade form a division. A regiment has 68 officers in peace, 79 in war, viz., a commander, 4 battalion commanders, 2 extra field officers (majors); 8 captains, 9 second captains, commanding companies; regimental adjutant, treasurer and quartermaster, officer in charge of the arms, 4 battalion adjutants (lieutenants); 32 subalterns in peace and 48 in war; 1 regimental and 16 company sergeants-majors, 3 regimental and 16 company Q. M. sergeants, 65 sergeants 1st class; 16 corporals 1st class in peace, 225 in war; 1 musician, ranking as sergeant, and 10 as corporals; 1 regimental and 33 company drummers; a regimental bugler; 32 volunteers; 160 lance corporals in peace, 320 in war; 1,440 privates in peace, 3,120 in war. A total of 1,881 for peace, 3,946 for war. The non-combatant force is 117 in war, viz., 5 surgeons, 26 hospital attendants, a veterinary surgeon, 10 clerks, a chaplain and a sacristan, a master armorer and a master tailor, 18 tradesmen, and 48 drivers. There are 81 chargers and 201 draught horses. The company is divided into four divisions, each of which is under a first-class non-commissioned officer for purposes of in-

terior economy. Each division is subdivided into two sections ("Otdjaleme") in peace time; into four sections in war time. These sections are under second-class non-commissioned officers for interior economy; or rather at the present time, owing to the great reduction in the establishment of non-commissioned officers, under acting or lance corporals. Each subaltern officer superintends two divisions for interior economy, and commands a division in the field. The ensign (answering to the German Portepeefahndrich) does duty as an officer. Four companies form a battalion. The battalion commander (a lieutenant-colonel or major) and the captains of companies occupy the same relative position as in the German army; that is to say, the former exercises only a general supervision and control over the latter, who are directly responsible to him for the training, discipline, and general condition of their men. The commander of an independent battalion has the powers of a regimental commander.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN Edwin Pollock, 9th U. S. Infantry, whose health is not good, will seek recuperation at his native city, Harrisburg, Pa.

CAPTAIN S. P. Jocelyn, 21st U. S. Infantry, was to rejoin at Fort Townsend, this week, from a trip to Portland, Ore.

CAPTAIN Edmund Luff, 8th U. S. Cavalry, lately on leave in the East, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth and taken command of his troop.

The Leavenworth *Times* says: "Colonel E. B. Grimes, U. S. A., recently granted an extension of sick leave has returned from the East where he expected to remain several months, for the benefit of his health. The climate did not agree with him, and his health is delicate."

COLONEL A. P. Blunt, U. S. A., was expected to rejoin at Fort Leavenworth this week from a short absence.

The New York papers of August 7th, unanimously report amongst the arrivals from Bermuda with the *Orinoco* "General Hastings and Major Tiffany, both of the United States Army." We fail to find their names, however, on the current Army Register.

CAPTAIN R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., and several of his Indian pupils, from Carlisle Barracks, gave recently at Williamsport, Pa., an interesting and practical illustration of his work before the State Teachers Association of Pennsylvania.

PASSED Assistant Surgeon M. H. Crawford, U. S. N., who has been for some time ill at the Naval Hospital, at Norfolk, Va., is convalescing.

SURGEON Bogert and Percy, U. S. N., rejoined at the Norfolk Navy-yard early in the week from leave.

The San Francisco *Report* advertising to the recent appointment of General S. B. Holabird as Quartermaster-General of the Army thinks President Arthur "a good judge of Quartermasters."

A FEW weeks ago we stated that the University of Michigan has conferred the honorary degree of *Artium Magister* upon General Cooke, U. S. A., (Philip St. George). But the San Francisco *Report*, evidently desirous of keeping all the honors on the Pacific Slope, says: "The University of Michigan does things in a quiet way, but it never makes a mistake. It recently conferred the honorary degree of *Artium Magister* on General Crook."

CAPTAIN Daingerfield Parker, 3d U. S. Infantry, who was obliged on account of sickness to relinquish recruiting duty at Philadelphia for a brief season is at the Key Street House, Newport, R. I. During his absence Captain Robert Pollock, 21st Infantry, has charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Philadelphia.

MR. T. J. Tilley, Law Stenographer, Kansas City, Mo., left that city, July 24, for San Antonio, Texas, to report a court-martial trial to be held there.

GENERAL A. A. Humphrey, U. S. A., visited New York this week, stopping at the Hotel Brunswick.

LIEUTENANT Hunt, U. S. N., and bride, have been visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

CHAPLAIN J. J. Kane, U. S. N., arrived in New York on Tuesday, from Norfolk, Va., and will spend the balance of the summer with friends at Long Branch.

GENERAL Prendergast, late Captain General of Cuba, has returned to Spain.

LIEUT. Frederick Singer, U. S. Navy, registered at the Hoffman House, New York, early in the week.

LIEUT. J. M. Porter, 3d Cavalry, has hoisted the recruiting flag at Fort Thomas, Arizona.

THE Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, L. I., is to be congratulated at having secured for its first Professor of Military Science and Tactics, so capable an officer as Lieutenant A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I.

CAPTAIN J. G. Bourke, 3d U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Bourke, have arrived safely in England, and are enjoying the pleasures of a foreign tour.

GENERAL R. C. Drum, and Col. T. F. Barr, U. S. A., have returned to Washington from their Western trip, and are now hard at work at their respective desks in the A. G. O. and War Department.

LIEUT. Jesse C. Chance, 13th U. S. Infantry, registered in St. Paul, a few days ago.

CHAPLAIN W. T. Barry, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is with his family in Canada.

LIEUT.-COL. M. A. Cochran, 5th Infantry, Mrs. Cochran, and their three children, have arrived safe and sound at Fort Keogh, Montana.

LIEUT. Lotus Niles, 2d U. S. Artillery, late of Washington Barracks, has joined at Fort Leavenworth, and entered upon duty with Williston's Light Battery.

LIEUT. J. T. Kerr, 17th U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

CAPTAIN H. A. Theaker, 16th Infantry, on leave from Texas, will remain in the North during August.

COLONEL Guido Ilges, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Assiniboin, Montana, from St. Paul.

MAJOR J. W. Scully, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week, from a brief holiday trip.

JUDGE Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., visited Baltimore this week, on special business, and will spend a brief season with friends in Maryland.

GENERAL Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., for some years stationed at Omaha, and a great favorite there, will locate at San Antonio, early in September.

GENERAL C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., was a visitor to the Louisiana Exposition, last week.

GEN. M. P. Small, U. S. A., and family, now at San Antonio, we know, will locate in New York early in September. San Antonio, we know, will part with them with sincere regret.

LIEUT. H. L. Ripley, 24th U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York Aug. 3, from Fort Sill, Ind. T. He will spend about two weeks time at Kingston, Mass., and then return to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. His many old time friends in New York were glad to see him once more.

LIEUT. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Aug. 2, to make a short trip through Lakes Michigan and Superior before going to his post at Camp Poplar River, Montana.

COL. M. M. Blunt, 16th U. S. Infantry, was expected in San Antonio this week, on his way to take command of his regiment.

COL. L. L. Livingston, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fortress Monroe, Va., from his trip to St. Paul, on the Ilges Court Martial and assumed command of the post and Artillery School.

MAJOR W. F. Tucker, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tucker, of Santa Fe, accompanied General Logan to Denver, and were interested spectators of the Grand Army encampment.

CHAPLAIN Winfield Scott, U. S. A., of Fort Canby, Oregon, varies his duties there by occasional services at Portland, Oregon.

GEN. G. R. Paul, U. S. A., and family are spending a brief season at West Point.

CAPT. J. W. Jacobs, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., has arrived at Hot Springs, Ark., and surveyed his new field of duty.

MAJOR Harry Clayton, Paymaster U. S. A., is soon to exchange the arid places of Tucson, Arizona, for a more congenial station at Helena, Montana.

AMONGST the visitors to Monmouth Park races Saturday were Generals Stewart Van Vliet and Richard H. Jackson and Colonel W. B. Beck, U. S. A.

LIEUT. R. H. Young, 4th U. S. Infantry, will come east shortly to spend a few months for the benefit of his health.

THE address of General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., is now New York city.

LIEUT. G. L. Turner, 18th Infantry, has taken charge of quartermaster duties at Helena, Montana, until the arrival of Col. T. J. Eckerson, U. S. A., who was expected there from Boston this or next week.

GEN. S. V. Benét, U. S. A., is spending a brief vacation in the Catskills.

LIEUT. S. W. Roessler, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., is due in San Francisco early in September.

LIEUT. C. P. Townsley, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., was a guest at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore early in the week.

MAJ.-GEN. Hancock, U. S. A., accompanied by his staff, paid a return visit to the French frigate *Rigault de Genouilly*, on Monday last, and was received by Captain Louis Reynolds with the usual honors. After a pleasant time on board, the General and his staff returned to Governor's Island well pleased with their reception by the French officers.

MAJ.-GEN. Von Zylander, of the Bavarian Army, and Mrs. Zylander, arrived in New York a few days ago on the *Fulda*, and will travel in the West as the guests of Mr. Vanderbilt.

COL. J. J. Dunne and Capt. Eastra, of the British Army, arrived in New York a few days ago on the *Adriatic* from Liverpool.

THE early departure of Lieut. Eric Bergland, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., for duty at Chattanooga, is much regretted at West Point, where he has been stationed for some years, and is much liked.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. K. Corson, U. S. A., will rejoin next week at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from a trip East.

THE hotel at Cobourg, Canada, kept by Col. Chambliss numbers among its guests Gen. B. C. Card, U. S. A., and Mrs. Card; Col. A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Rockwell and children.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Lieut. J. C. Cressap, U. S. Navy, to Miss Levitt, daughter of Professor Levitt of St. John's College, Annapolis.

CAPTAIN Emmet Crawford, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has entered efficiently and energetically upon his responsible duties at the San Carlos Reservation under the recent orders of Gen. Crook devolving upon him the duty of keeping the peace on the Reservation, administering justice, punishing refractory Indians, and preventing them from leaving the Reservation except by proper authority.

Gen. Hannibal Day, U. S. A.—"Old Fogey," as he likes to call himself—visited New York this week, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., and two daughters, and Capt. J. B. Irvine, 22d U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Irvine, visited Denver during the recent Grand Army encampment while there, and were the guests of Captain John Simpson, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN Frank Heath, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., of Cheyenne, was a visitor on business this week at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

MAJOR J. B. Campbell, U. S. A., visited New York this week on his way to Fort Monroe from a visit to New Jersey.

CAPTAIN D. W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lockwood visited Detroit a few days ago, stopping at the Russell.

From the Apache Rocket of July 27, we note the following Fort Davis items:

Gen. B. H. Grierson, Capt. John Morrison, and Lieut. M. F. Equestrian have gone to the Pinery camp, to be absent a couple of days. The selection of Dr. Baile to be post surgeon at Fort Concho probably insures Dr. Gardner being kept here as post surgeon of Fort Davis. The officers and ladies of the post had quite a pleasant little hop at the post library, last Wednesday evening. Reports from the Livermore party are to the effect that they are experiencing some terribly hot weather down in the big bend of the Rio Grande. Lieut. Leighton Finley, 10th Cavalry, who recently completed the course at the Lavenworth school, is now in South Carolina. He will join here September 1. Col. W. H. Owen, civil engineer, arrived this week from San Antonio, to complete the survey for the new water works. Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, 16th Infantry, started for Fort Leavenworth, Thursday, in charge of 14 convicts for the military prison.

PATMASTER D. R. Learned, U. S. A., lately from Washington Territory, arrived in New York this week and registered at the Gilsey House.

The first annual meeting of the Association of Union Paymasters of the War, was held this week at Cape May, 30 members attending.

Mrs. GARELLY, whose anxiety for her husband, Lieutenant A. W. Greely, U. S. A., absent on the Arctic expedition, brought on a severe illness, is reported convalescent. She is stopping at San Jose, Cal.

COL. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., was busily engaged this week inspecting the 2d Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Militia, in their camp at Essex, Mass.

"I am so alarmed, Lizzie," exclaimed a St. Louis girl, who was engaged to be married to a young Army officer. "He hasn't written me in three days." "There is no occasion to get excited," was the reassuring reply; "he is out of the reach of Indians, there is no epidemic prevailing where he is stationed, and when he last wrote you he was in perfect health." "Oh, yes, I know all that Lizzie," said the timid, agitated creature, "but then there's the army worm."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

The Louisville Commercial thus describes some of the distinguished visitors to its Exposition:

President Arthur is a handsome man, with a pleasing face and commanding appearance, but the florid face, large *retroussé* nose, retreating chin, weak mouth, and flabby cheeks are by no means marks of beauty. At any rate, he is a large, well-developed, and fine specimen of vigorous manhood. Secretary Robert Lincoln is a stout personage, much more English in appearance than Mr. Folger, and wears what looks very like a shawl upon his otherwise open and manly countenance. He is quite stubby built, though not ungraceful, and seems capable of an immense deal of heavy work. He resembles Grant more than any other public man, and like Grant has an ineradicable habit of smoking strong cigars. It is a huge joke to look at "Little Phil Sheridan's" face, and look you ever so often, the looking will ever be laughing. It is a face that baffles the most facile of pens: a face the Kepler has never done justice to, and a face that only Ben Butler can rival. In fact, it's a face in a million, and in its very homeliness lies an attraction and a distinction that is all its own. His countenance is wrinkled, furrowed, and sun, and the twinkle of his oddly-constructed eye tells the observer at a glance that the hero of the ride will live in history through ages as a man among men, and to command both respect and admiration. In stature Gen. Sheridan is very short and very stout, and once seen never to be forgotten.

LIEUT. J. T. Thompson, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., this week from a trip to Louisville.

At Silver City, N. M., a testimonial to Gen. Crook has been projected. It is in the form of an elegantly wrought set of resolutions, handsomely framed, and, after signatures and seals are duly affixed, will be forwarded to the General.

The General Court Martial at San Francisco has concluded its labors in the case of Lieut. Colonel Montgomery Bryant, 8th Infantry, but it will likely be some little time before the result is made public.

COL. W. B. Royall, U. S. A., and Mrs. Royall are visiting at Deer Park, Md., having lately returned from St. Paul, where Col. Royall was a member of the Iles Court Martial.

LIEUT. James Allen, 3d U. S. Cavalry, on duty in the Signal Bureau, is en route to San Francisco to inspect the signal stations on the Pacific coast.

There was quite an influx of Army officers at Indianapolis the latter part of this week, to act as judges and inspectors during the militia encampment to be held there next week. They were Captains W. L. Kellogg and J. A. P. Hampson, and Lieut. C. S. Burbank, 10th U. S. Infantry, from Fort Wayne, Mich.; Lieut. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d U. S. Artillery, from St. Augustine, and Lieuts. J. T. Thompson, 2d U. S. Artillery, from Newport Barracks, Ky.

A son of Don José Mori, of San Juan, New Mexico, who was stolen two years ago by the Apaches, was delivered up at San Carlos, Aug. 4, by the Chief Nana.

THE Vancouver Independent, of July 26, says:

Lieut. J. M. Ross, R. Q. M., 21st Infantry, is rustinating with his family at Fort Canby a few days. Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Infantry, registered at headquarters on Tuesday, on a flying trip from Fort Townsend. Post Chaplain Winfield Scott, Fort Canby, registered at headquarters on Monday. Lieut. J. S. Parks, 21st Infantry, has returned to Vancouver Barracks. Lieut. G. B. Backus, 1st Cavalry, has arrived Lieut. J. S. Malloy, 2d Infantry, in charge of the pack train to accompany Gen. Sherman's escort. Major John Moore, Medical Director, returned to headquarters on Tuesday, from an official visit to the posts in the Columbia country. Lieut. D. Cormier, Adjutant 21st Infantry, Tuesday, returned from Fort Canby, where he had been on the duty of informing Mrs. Pierce of the death of her husband, Capt. H. H. Pierce, 21st Infantry. Capt. A. S. Kimball left Portland, Tuesday, on a trip to old Forts Coville, Spokane, and Coeur d'Alene. Gen. N. A. Miles leaves to-day for Fort Coeur d'Alene, and will proceed thence to meet Gen. Sherman and party, expected to arrive about August 1.

Gen. Rosecrans is reported as saying, of Gen. Sheridan, in a recent interview: "People are in the habit of calling Sheridan a dashing officer. If dash had been all the quality he possessed, he would never have got beyond a Brigadier General's commission. 'Dash' is a good dog, but 'Holdfast' is a better, and the combination of these qualities make a good commanding officer. Sheridan is a good disciplinarian, because he sets the example of obeying orders."

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. Louis Chronicle, writing of the late General Ord's family, says: "Miss Mercer Thompson, who had been greatly admired in Washington society, attracted a brilliant circle about her in San Francisco. When from a host of wealthy offers she selected E. O. C. Ord, then only a lieutenant, though many years her senior, much surprise was manifested. Lieutenant Ord was counted one of the homeliest men in the Army, but he owned a winning tongue and possessed a charm of manner quite irresistible when moved to be agreeable. Of this marriage were born fifteen children, although but eight survive. Mrs. Trevino is the second daughter, and closely resembles her father, whose favorite child she was. Between Gen. Ord and Gen. Jubal Early, of Confederate fame, there existed no political affinity, but there was a link of family connection, a sister of Gen. Early's becoming the step-mother of Mrs. Ord by the second marriage of her father."

THE San Francisco Report, of July 28, says:

Gen. Schofield is this week, directing the affairs of the Division from Monterey. Major and Mrs. Miles and Miss Dunn, Capt. Parker, B. N. and F. Parker, are at the Palace. Gen. and Mrs. Custer, who remain here for some time, are domiciled at the Palace Hotel. Lieut. Price, 1st Artillery, leaves soon for West Point.

Gen. Hannibal Day, U. S. A., who has been in Arizona for some time, has gone to New York. Gen. McDowell is with relatives in Columbus, O. Dr. A. Anatol, U. S. N., has arrived from China and proceeded East. Capt. Edward Field, 4th Artillery, is writing the libretto of a very interesting opera, and a fellow officer at Fort Adams is furnishing the music. Major Burt, 8th Infantry of Angel Island, has written an operatic which will soon be produced. It is said to be a very clever production. Col. A. W. Preston, U. S. A., retired, whose health is not very good just now, is Chairman and Grand Marshal of the ceremonies and parade incident to the laying of the corner-stone of the Garfield memorial, August 24. Mrs. Preston is niece to the late Gen. Ord. Gen. Dan Butterfield is a guest at the Palace Hotel. Sore throat and fever have been epidemic at the Presidio. Among those most seriously prostrated was Surg. McKee, U. S. A., but he and all the invalids are now convalescent.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "Quite a romantic wedding, of special interest to a number of St. Louis people, will occur at Louisville, Ky., about the middle of August. The parties are 1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell, 15th Infantry, and Miss Etta Scott, of Louisville. Lieut. Mitchell formerly resided in St. Louis, and is a brother of Mrs. R. R. Hutchinson and of the well-known Berry Mitchell. This wedding will be the result of a courtship of years. In 1871 Lieut. Mitchell was a cadet at the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, and there met Miss Scott, who, scarcely entering into her teens, was already a belle of the blue grass region." Lieut. Mitchell and bride, after a tour lasting through September, will join at a post in the Dept. of Dakota.

Gen. James B. Fry, U. S. A., has returned to New York city from Long Branch.

DOCTOR J. V. Lauderdale, U. S. A., of Fort Sully, comes East soon to spend a few weeks with friends.

LIEUT. S. R. Cecil, 13th Infantry, has joined on promotion at Fort Selden, New Mexico.

MAJOR A. S. Towar, U. S. A., will spend August in the East.

THE ranch of Gen. J. S. Brisbin, U. S. A., near the Yellow Stone Park, is described as follows:

There are 1,135 acres inclosed by wire fence, and the whole place is under ditch. It takes six miles of wire fence to inclose three sides of the ranch, the river inclosing the fourth side. There are seven miles of irrigating ditches on the place, and the whole ranch can be placed under water. Within the limits of the wire fence 10 springs of pure, cold limestone water rise and flow into the Yellowstone. The streams from these springs make seven miles of trout water, and there are thousands of trout in the streams. Near the house is the Great Spring. There are eight little lakes on the place, numerous parks of timber, and beautiful drives. A handsome Swiss cottage has just been completed and a fine barn. Another cottage will be built this fall, and some additional out-buildings. There is a plan for a summer residence of 24 rooms to be built of cut stone, which will cost \$16,000, but it will not be erected until the grounds and place are all put in order. Gen. Brisbin will spend his summer on this ranch and visit the Park.

COMMODORE J. G. Walker, Chief of Navigation Bureau, Washington, D. C., during the present week: Col. Wm. B. Royall, 4th Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. Chas. Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., No. 4 Crook's Row, Georgetown, on delay: Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, 9th Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M., Ebbitt House; 1st Lieut. Geo. S. Young, 7th Inf., Ebbitt House, en route to Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN W. M. Van Horne, 17th Infantry, and 1st Lieut. James R. Cranston, 10th Infantry, have been elected members of the Army Mutual Aid Association.

J. C. PETTY, late Fleet Pay Clerk on the *Pensacola*, has returned to his home in Norfolk, Va.

THE Secretary of the Navy is not expected to return to Washington for some time yet.

GENERAL W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., visited St. Louis early in the week on his way to the West on a tour of general inspection.

In reference to the case of Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson, Gen. Greene, Adjutant General Department of Columbia, telegraphed to Gen. Drum from Vancouver Barracks that when Lieut. Robertson was out with his regiment at the head waters of Lake Chelan, he obtained an advance from the post trader there, leaving his pay accounts as collateral, with the understanding that he would take it before July. He was delayed with his men longer than he expected, and although the money had been sent by him to the post trader, it was two days late in getting to him, as the account had been presented and paid by the paymaster at California. As soon as Mr. Robertson discovered this he sent on the money to the Paymaster General, and would have telegraphed, but was prevented by the strike. The explanation was referred to the Secretary of War, but he telegraphed on Monday declining to revoke the order for a court-martial, holding that its decision was the best way to determine the facts. In this opinion the father of Mr. Robertson was disposed to concur, under the circumstances, and he has so informed the Adjutant General. He says he is perfectly satisfied, from telegraphic communication received from his son, that the verdict of the court will be a complete vindication of him.

LIEUT. James Allen left Washington on Sunday last for the Pacific slope, where he will superintend the construction of military telegraph lines. This work will occupy his attention for four or five months.

CAPTAIN J. C. Thompson, 3d Cavalry, of Fort Huachuca, A. T., will spend from August to November in the East.

AMONGST the summer visitors at Brandon, Vt., are Mrs. Cooper, wife of Rear-Admiral Cooper; Mrs. Tilley, wife of Lieutenant Tilley, U. S. N.; Mrs. Charles Cooper, of Brooklyn, and Misses Dora Schwarzkopf and Annie Williamson, of Washington.

GENERAL Sherman, now in the Department of the Columbia, is anxiously expected at San Francisco in time for the conclave of Knights Templar.

PASSED ASST. ENGINEER W. M. Parks, U. S. N., and Mrs. Parks have been spending a few days at Norfolk, Va., on their return to Annapolis.

LIEUTS. David Price and F. S. Harlow, 1st Artillery, were to start this week from San Francisco for New York, to report for duty at West Point by the last of August.

MEDICAL Director Somerset Robinson, U. S. N., registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

THE camp of the 2d U. S. Artillery at Gathersburg, Md., is a favorite resort. The hotel in the vicinity is well patronized and has amongst its guests at present Admiral Bryson, U. S. N., and family, Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, 2d U. S. Artillery, Mrs. Kilbourne and children. Some of the families of the officers in camp are also guests at the hotel.

Mrs. C. F. Goodrich, wife of Lieutenant Commander C. F. Goodrich, U. S. Navy, and family arrived from Europe this week in the steamship *Baltic*.

A WASHINGTON despatch of Aug. 7th, advertising to the reports that the whereabouts of Howgate and Nickerson are known, says: "Howgate is made periodically to appear, like a sea-serpent, at various localities, with died hair and artificial freckles, or otherwise decorated, but there is an entire absence of real testimony as to these appearances. Major Nickerson's hiding place is also unknown. He has given his address as Philadelphia, and probably will continue to do so at each month, as this step is necessary on the part of a retired officer to secure the retention of his name on the rolls. He undoubtedly does this, however, through a confederate, who remains in Philadelphia, the letters being sent to him for the purpose by the fugitive from his real abode."

LIEUT. Commander S. H. Baker, U. S. N., is acting superintendent of the Naval Academy during the absence on a brief vacation of Captain Ramsey.

THE anniversary of the battle of Wilson Creek, or Oak Hill, as it is sometimes called, was duly celebrated the last three days of this week at Springfield, Mo., ten miles north of the battlefield. The memory of the gallant Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and the other brave fellows who died on the field was duly honored, and ample evidence was given that though gone before they are not forgotten.

ASSISTANT Surgeon William Martin, U. S. Navy, lately in New York, arrived in New Orleans early in the week.

REFERRING to the mysterious disappearance at San Francisco of Mr. Charles E. Belden, a graduate of the Naval Academy, heretofore reported in the JOURNAL, Pay Director Caspar Schenck, U. S. N., stationed in San Francisco, has recently written to the young man's father at Dayton, O., that inquiry had been made of the Senior United States Naval Officer at Honolulu, in hopes that some clue might be had, but it availed naught. Pay Director Schenck closes his letter by saying that at last the detectives, friends and officers are obliged, after three months' diligent search, to reluctantly admit that they are unable to find any trace of the missing man, or to get any clue that in the least tends to unravel the sad mystery.

THE Omaha Herald regrets that General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., has been ordered to duty at San Antonio, and is correspondingly pleased to know that Omaha's old friend and citizen, Gen. John P. Hawkins, U. S. A., has been ordered back to his old place from New York.

The death of Colonel E. G. Marshall U. S. Army, retired, causes a vacancy on the disability retired list which will be filled at an early date.

LIEUT. J. R. Williams, 3d U. S. Artillery, after a pleasant trip abroad, returned this week from England on the *City of Rome*.

LIEUT. O. M. Robinson, U. S. N., registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, Thursday of this week.

CAPT. A. P. Cooke, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, on Thursday.

LIEUT.-COMDR. John Schouler, U. S. N., was a guest this week at the St. James' Hotel, New York.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the current week: *Army*—Lieut. C. J. Crane, 24th Infantry; Capt. J. L. Clem, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. W. H. Heuer, Engineer Corps; Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art.; Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Infantry; Col. W. B. Royal and wife, 4th Cavalry; Lieut. G. S. Young, 7th Infantry; Captain A. B. Blunt, Q. M. Dept.—*Navy*—Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson; Lieut. F. P. Gilmore, Passed Assistant Paymaster J. N. Speel; Naval Cadets, G. Tarbox, C. G. Poe, A. H. Dutton; Commodore J. H. Upshur, Lieut. U. Sebree, Lieut. C. P. Shaw, Chief Engineer J. W. Moore.

The detail for the Court Martial for the trial of Chaplain Mepple has not been announced yet, for the reason that the papers in his case are not complete, owing to some missing names and dates. Secretary Lincoln, before going away left instructions to order a court as soon as the charges could be properly formulated. Officers of the Adjutant General's office are now engaged upon the case and are expecting every day to receive the information needed to complete the papers. The court will be convened at San Francisco. The charges, as previously mentioned, are absence without leave and duplication of pay accounts.

The following longevity claims under the Tyler decision were passed upon by the Second Comptroller during the current week. Owing to the absence of clerks in this office who are away on their summer vacation, the number of claims disposed of this week is much less than usual: Capt. Ferdinand E. De Courcy, 13th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Wm. L. Clarke, 23d Infantry; Lieut. Col. Ambrose E. Hooker; Lt. Hiram F. Winchester, 6th Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Chas. S. Drayton, Captain Stephen K. Mahon, 16th Infantry; Major Albert Tracy, retired; Lieutenant John P. Story, 4th Artillery; Capt. James H. Bradford, 19th Infantry; Surgeon Wm. S. Tremaine.

LIEUT. T. C. McLean, U. S. Navy, will represent the Navy Department at the International Electric Exhibition this year at Vienna. He will for the time be attached to the American Legation at that place.

The members of the joint Army and Navy Board on the establishment of a National Gun Foundry, arrived at London on the 25th July.

The *Philadelphia Times* publishes a very long letter from Jefferson Davis in reply to a defence of Buchanan's course at the end of his administration, made some time ago by Judge Black. It is occupied with the ante-bellum arguments against the right of the General Government to force a State, and concludes as follows: "When it shall no longer be popular to have instigated and aided in the prosecution of the war against the Southern States; when the sober second thought of the people shall have taken an account of wasted treasure, of sacrificed lives, of a land saddened by the wail of the widow and the orphan, and last, but not least, the subversion of those sound principles of free government for which the Colonies fought the war of the Revolution, and to perpetuate which the Union was formed, then when consent is the foundation and fraternity the cement of our political structure, the desires of President Buchanan toward a peaceful solution of the questions presented by South Carolina may receive the reward due to the wisdom and patriotism of his conciliatory policy. To that better day I refer the judgment which may be rendered upon the opposite policy of his bellicose adviser, whose military laurels were gathered so far from the field as to be unstained by either the blood or the smoke of battle."

The indefatigable and ever-amiable M. de Lesseps, meeting a friend the other day, was complimented upon his fresh and almost youthful appearance. "It's odd that I should be looking well," responded the aged veteran, "for I have had a vast amount of trouble and worry lately." "Ah! yes," said the friend; "I know; those English and the Suez Canal." "Not a bit of it," broke in the ancient canal-cutter; "I mean the worry about the illness of one of my children."

40,000 persons are reported to have attended a Confederate reunion at Fort McKinney, Tex., 15,000 of whom were served by the organization with dinner on the grounds. The tenor of Gov. Ireland's speech, which was a fair sample of most of others, was that the Confederates had no excuse to make for the part taken by them in the late contest. Gen. Lewis said he would never admit that the bloody chasm had been bridged over. He was glad that Butler had not been invited. Butler was not a Democratic. The name of Jefferson Davis was the grandest in American history. He would never make peace with Butler. Though an unreconstructed rebel, if called upon to defend National honor or rights he would respond.

LIEUT. H. M. Roach, U. S. Army, was married, at Normal, Ill., August 2, to Miss Cora Reeder.

LIEUT. Danenhower will deliver a lecture at Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, next week, for the benefit of the Episcopal Church there.

At the Boston Navy-yard, Chief Engineer C. H. Baker, in charge of stores at that yard, has gone on leave of absence

for the month of August. Lieut. N. J. P. Patch and Sailor-mak H. C. Stocker are also on leave of absence for a month. Capt. Ralph Chandler reported for duty July 1. Lieut. J. C. Morong of the Wabash has returned from leave of absence, and Lieut. Wm. A. Morgan has gone on leave.

MAJOR Nickerson has been heard from again. He reports his address for the month of August as Philadelphia, Pa. The officials are confident he is in Canada and send his letters through confederates in Philadelphia. A despatch of Aug. 9 from Montreal, Canada, avers that Major Nickerson, U. S. A., was seen in that city a few days ago, and is being looked for by detectives.

A YOUNG lady who is a diligent student in ornithology says that the beautiful arid domain of the United States, the island of Rock Island, is the birds' paradise in the Northwest, as no one is allowed to disturb them there and as they have there been protected for fifteen years. Almost any time nowadays a person riding along the avenues will see thousands of young birds resting on the telegraph wires whirling among the trees or flying up from the meadows of this island home.

#### GENERAL CROOK'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HD. QRS. D. A., PRESCOTT, July 23, 1883.

To the A. A. G., Military Division of the Pacific:

Sir: I have the honor to report that upon assuming command of this Department in September last, I made a careful investigation of the Indian question, and the results of the inquiries were embodied in letters to the division commander. I was convinced that the return of raiding parties of Chiricahuas might be looked for at any time, and to be prepared for such an irritation I made such disposition of my troops and scouts as would be most likely to prevent extended and general depredations.

On March 21, a small party of Chiricahuas under Chato crossed the frontier from Mexico and were first seen near Fort Huachuca, and thence made a circuit through the San Pedro and Gila valleys, returning through New Mexico. Of this raid and its consequences full reports were transmitted at the time. There was a slight hope that the raiding party might be intercepted on their return, and to this end Captain Crawford and the Apache scouts were ordered to take position from which they could ambuscade the route should the raiders return by way of the St. Mtn. Peak range, a favorite trail in other years. Captain Rafferty with two companies from Fort Bowie, was directed to San Bernardino, two companies from Fort Grant, under Captain Overton, were ordered to White River. The troops at Fort Huachuca were directed to keep the country between the Whetstone and Dragoon mountains constantly patrolled. Captain Vroom, with two companies from Fort Thomas, was ordered to Nogales to scout in either direction. The Chiricahuas, however, made their way out through New Mexico at a point eastward of Crawford's position.

To pursue a raiding party of Apaches in Southern Arizona with any hope of overtaking or destroying them is one of the most hopeless tasks that could be delegated to officers and soldiers. The Indians on such occasions travel without impediments of any kind, and move across the country at the rate of seventy-five miles a day, abandoning and killing their horses as fast as they play out and helping themselves to remounts at every ranch where they pass, while the troops must follow the trail with but one mount.

But while the hostiles were making a trail of blood through Arizona and New Mexico they were unconsciously sowing the seed for their own destruction. One of their number Pe-Nal-Tishu, deserted, made his way into the San Carlos Agency, was seized by Adjutant Britton Davis, Third Cavalry, and turned over to me at Wilcox, where I had proceeded on the 2nd of April. After a severe extraction Pe-Nal-Tishu, generally called by his sub-tribe "Peaches," agreed to conduct me to the stronghold of the hostiles in the Sierra Madre Mountains, the boundary line between Sonora and Chihuahua. I concluded to trust him and accepted his services. Troops had meanwhile concentrated at Wilcox, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, consisting of six companies of the Third and Sixth regiments of cavalry under command of Major James Biddle, Sixth Cavalry, and Captain William E. Dougherty, First Infantry. Lieutenant Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, was also ordered to hurry forward the enlistment and equipment of seventy additional Indian scouts at San Carlos Agency, and then join the main command at Wilcox.

While these matters were pending I proceeded by railroad to Guaymas and Hermosillo, Sonora, and to the city of Chihuahua, Chihuahua, to meet and consult with the Mexican officials, civic and military, and arrange, if possible, for a harmonious understanding of the international questions involved and mutual cooperation. The reception extended me was of the most hospitable and cordial character. Generals Carbo and Topete and their staff, in Sonora, and Governor Torres and other prominent functionaries in that State, and Governors Samaniego and Terrazas, of the State of Chihuahua, and Major Zubiran, of the city of Chihuahua, and other gentlemen received me most cordially and gave assurances that they would in every possible way aid in subjugation of the Chiricahuas, who had for many years murdered and plundered their people as well as our own.

Consuls Willard, at Guaymas, and Scott, at Chihuahua, rendered me valuable assistance, for which I desire to express most grateful recognition.

To pass over minor details, I reached San Bernardino Springs, on the international boundary line, on the 29th of April and made the following dispositions to guard the rear and flanks and protect the settlers of Arizona from counter raids during our absence: Major James Biddle was left with five companies of the 3d and 6th Cavalry, at Silver Creek; Captain G. E. Overton, 6th Cavalry, with two companies of his regiment at old Camp Rucker; Captain P. D. Vroom, 3d Cavalry, with two companies at Calabazas. These troops, in conjunction with those to be moved by Captain Rafferty, 6th Cavalry, from Fort Bowie, and Major Noland, 3d Cavalry, from Fort Huachuca, would keep the country well patrolled. To secure unity of action, Col. E. A. Carr, 6th Cavalry, was directed to assume general command of the force at any time such assumption might become necessary. Captain Dougherty, 1st Infantry, commanding officer at Fort Apache, was directed to return to his post and carry out certain instructions with reference to the control of the White Mountain Apaches and other agency Indians.

#### THE CAMPAIGN IN MEXICO.

On the 1st of May I left San Bernardino Springs with the following force: One hundred and ninety-three Apache scouts, commanded by Captain Emmet Rawford, 3d Cavalry, assisted by Lieutenants C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cavalry, and J. O. Mackay, 3d Cavalry, and Captain A. R. Chaffee's company of the 6th Cavalry (42 enlisted men and two officers, Lieutenants Frank West and W. W. Forsythe). Acting Assistant Surgeon George Andrews and Hospital Steward J. B. Sweeney were ordered to report to Captain Chaffee. My personal staff consisted of Captain Bourke, 3d Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieut. Liebiger, Corps of Engineers, acting aide-de-camp. This force was the maximum which could be supplied by the use of every available pack animal in the department and the minimum with which I could hope to be successful in the undertaking upon which I had engaged. We had supplies, field rations for sixty days and 150 rounds of ammunition to the man. To reduce baggage, officers and men carried only such clothing and bedding as were absolutely necessary, and instead of keeping up their own messes shared the food of the packers. Our pack train was in excellent condition and comprised over three hundred and fifty animals. We moved southeast down the San Bernardino, the most northerly branch of the Zayin, the largest river of western Mexico.

For three days we did not see a human being. The whole country had been laid waste by the Apaches, and much land of value, and formerly cultivated, had grown up into a jungle of cane and mosquito. We followed the trail which our guide

"Peaches" assured me had been made by the hostile Chiricahuas. On the 6th of May we passed by the hamlets of Bavispe, San Miguel and Borracho, whose inhabitants welcomed us with exuberant joy. The authorities of Bavispe offered to come to our assistance with every man if needed, and also offered the services of four guides conversant with the foothills of the Sierra Madres. These offers I did not accept for want of transportation and supplies, and not believing that any guides could be equal to those we had been following. The condition of these little Mexican communities was deplorable. Apache attacks were to be looked for at any moment. No man would venture away from the vicinity of his own hamlet. All the available force of the settlement was constantly on the alert watching for an enemy as cunning, as stealthy and bloodthirsty as so many Bengal tigers.

By the 8th of July we had entered the Sierra Madres, making the movement at night to avoid detection. The signs of the presence of hostile Chiricahuas became abundant. There were abandoned camps of 15, 20, 30, and 40 families, cattle, horses, and ponies, living and dead. The country was the roughest imaginable, but well suited as a place of refuge for the Chiricahuas, who, unless taken by sudden surprise, could from their points of vantage withstand an army. We found at all times an abundance of the purest water and plenty of fuel, the mountains being covered with forests of pine and oak. We made our way cautiously and with considerable difficulty, farther and farther into the recesses of the Sierra Madres, the trail becoming very precipitous. A number of mules were lost by slipping over precipices, but in each case the contents of their packs, when not too much damaged, were saved with much trouble.

On the 12th the guide, "Peaches," conducted us to the stronghold of the enemy, a formidable place, impregnable to attack, had such been dreamed of. To be explicit, the whole Sierra Madre is a natural fortress, and to drive the Chiricahuas from which, by any methods other than those we employed, would have cost hundreds of lives. The enemy was not to be found in this particular fortress. The nature of the Apache impels them to change their camps every few days and thus avoid as much as possible anything like a surprise. Indeed, they never have anything like a permanent camp. Their temporary abodes are merely brush "wick-ups," which can be built in an hour and destroyed in a few moments, so as to leave to the unpracticed eye hardly a track of their presence. The indications of the proximity of the enemy had now become so marked that I concluded to keep the pack trains back in the stronghold, guarded by Chaffee's company, while the Apache scouts under Crawford should scour the country in front and on our flanks. They moved out on foot, carrying three days' rations on their backs, which were to last four days, each man having 100 rounds of ammunition. On May 15 the scouts discovered the camps of Indians, which were afterward found to be those of Chato and Bonito. In accordance with my careful instructions they would have been surrounded but for the fact that some of the scouts intuitionally fired upon buck and squash.

The surprise was complete, and in the subsequent fight, which lasted over four hours the Indians were thoroughly beaten, the camp and their contents captured and five half-grown girls and young boys taken prisoners. Nine dead Indians were found afterward who had been killed in the fight, the extremely rugged nature of country—the camp being situated half way up the face of a precipitous mountain gashed with ravines and arroyos—preventing any exact count being made without extreme danger from the Indians who might be wounded or hidden in the rocks and who could have killed at their will without exposing themselves. There was considerable property stolen from Americans and Mexicans found in the camp, and about forty horses and mules.

Chato, it will be remembered, was the chief of the party which had recently raided so successfully through Arizona and New Mexico. From the captives much information was extracted. They said that only a few days before two messengers had been sent to San Carlos to learn if they could return to the agency. They were not badly off for food, having all the beehives, ponies and donkeys they could eat. The eldest of the captive girls said that if permitted she would go out to her people and have a delegation of them come in next day, as she was sure they wanted to make peace. Her manner satisfied me of her sincerity, and I allowed her to leave the camp. After surprising and destroying Chato's camp, the situation presented certain very serious complications. The Indians were so thoroughly alarmed that to attempt further pursuit would be fruitless. We could never hope to catch them in the rugged peaks, and the effort would surely cost the lives of many men, each rock being a fortress, from behind which the Chiricahuas could fight to the death with their breech-loading guns. Two alternatives seemed presented. We must either return, let the excitement quiet down, and then if permitted, steal back again and take the chances of another surprise, during which period the Chiricahuas would be continuing their depredations in Mexico and our own country, or we must accept their surrender.

To continue the narrative. The next day (May 17) the Chiricahuas made a signal smoke, and six squaws came in. With these I declined to talk, telling them that their representative men must come in if they desired to discuss the situation with me. Early on the 18th Chiricahuas entered my camp. He is not a chief but is one of the most prominent men of his tribe, noted for intelligence and bravery. He said that the country to which we had penetrated was looked upon as impregnable; that the Mexican troops had never succeeded in getting into it, but had always been met and driven back with rocks as well as bullets as soon as they had passed the foot hills. He explained that the sense of security was so great that a large number of men were then absent on raids in Sonora and Chihuahua. He told me where the different chiefs were raiding. It was also stated that with Chato's band was a small white boy captured in New Mexico and corresponding in description to Charles McComas that I have no doubt it is he. He said that in consequence of the attack the Chiricahuas had scattered to the mountains like so many quail and that he would go back and gather them together and return. "But," said he, "you have Apache soldiers with you and my people will not respond to my smoke signals, because they'll be sure your scouts made them." He went on to say that the captive boy was alive and in good spirits, but had gone off with the squaws, who had broken away from the camp upon discovering that our scouts were closing in upon them.

#### THE SURRENDER—INDIANS DESIRE FOR PEACE.

From that on Chiricahuas came in rapidly from all points of the compass—men, women, and children. All the chiefs surrendered—gave themselves up—Hieronymo, Chato, Bonito, Loco-Nacher (the son of Cuches) and one named Kan-Tin-No, or Lookin Glass, who was not recognized as having ever been on the reservation. He said that he had never been on the reservation and had always lived in the Sierra Madres. The only Indian of prominence whom I did not meet was Ju. The Indians stated that there had been a tribal difference and, in consequence of bad blood, Ju, with one man and two or three squaws, had gone off into the country, near the sources of the Zayin River, some distance to the south. These chiefs said that they wanted to make peace and return to the San Carlos reservation. I replied that they had been committing atrocities and depredations upon our people and the Mexicans, and that we had become tired of such a condition of affairs and intended to wipe them out; that I had not taken all this trouble for the purpose of making them prisoners; that they had been bad Indians, and that I was unwilling to return without punishing them as they deserved; that if they wanted a fight they could have one any time they pleased. I told them that the Mexican troops were moving in from both sides, and that it was only a matter of a few days until the last of them should be under the ground. The best thing for them to do was to fight their way out if they thought they could do it. I kept them waiting for several days, and each day they became more and more importunate. Hieronymo and all the chiefs at last fairly begged to be taken back to San Carlos. I replied that they were making a great deal, but that I had no power to put them on the reservation and I could not close my eyes to the atrocities of which they had been guilty. Many of the Americans wanted their band rooted out, and that if I took them to San Carlos no doubt a crew would be raised for their blood.

They had not only to face the Americans but the Mexicans also, whose people they had murdered in so cruel a manner. They could not expect me to fight their battles or palliate their villainous conduct.

Hieronymo and the others then said: "We give ourselves up; do with us as you please." They begged me to remain where I was for a few days longer, and explained what scarcely needed



T., and Paymaster Henry Clayton, upon the arrival of Paymaster Comeray, at Tucson, will proceed to Helena, Montana T., for duty (S. O. Aug. 3, W. D.)

## ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Lieut. Geo. McD. Dorby, Corps of Engineers (S. O. Aug. 10, W. D.)

## CHAPLAINS.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, 9th Cav., Fort Riley, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 158, Aug. 2, D. M.)

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Chaplain O. E. Horrick, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 145, Aug. 6, D. E.)

Post Chaplain John W. Jackson is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 132, July 30, D. D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. W. A. Glassford, Signal Officer, Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Dodge City, Kansas, on public business (S. O. 155, July 28, D. M.)

## LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art., A. A. Q. M., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will receipt for Q. M. stores at Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 144, Aug. 4, D. E.)

## THE LINE.

## PROMOTIONS.

The following promotion in the 13th Inf. is announced, to date from July 24, 1883: 2d Lieut. George R. Cecil, Co. E, to be 1st Lieutenant U. B., vice Holmes, dismissed. Lieut. Cecil will proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., and report for duty with Co. B (S. O. 158, Aug. 2, D. M.)

## LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

One month, to take effect Sept. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, 6th Inf. (S. O. 78, July 28, D. P.)

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, 2d Lieut. S. C. Robertson, 1st Cav., Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 98, July 19, D. Columbia.)

Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf., extended ten days (S. O. 99, July 26, D. Columbia.)

One month, to apply for an extension of fourteen days, 1st Lieut. H. D. Huntington, 2d Cav. (S. O. 132, July 30, D. D.)

Capt. Hugh A. Theaker, 16th Inf., extended one month (S. O. 87, Aug. 2, D. M.)

One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. W. H. W. Jones, Adj't, 24th Inf., Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 156, July 30, D. M.)

One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. Paul Harwood, 20th Inf., Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 157, Aug. 1, D. M.)

2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., Newport Bks., Ky., extended four days (S. O. 78, Aug. 4, D. S.)

1st Lieut. Cuuliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, extended until Sept. 1, 1883 (S. O. 90, Aug. 6, D. M. D.)

Twenty days, 1st Lieut. A. S. Curmine, 4th Art., Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 145, Aug. 6, D. E.)

One month, 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, 5th Art., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 145, Aug. 6, D. E.)

Twenty days, Capt. J. R. Brinckle, 5th Art., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 147, Aug. 8, D. E.)

One month, to commence Aug. 15, 2d Lieut. W. Fish, 4th Art., Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 146, Aug. 7, D. E.)

Two months, 1st Lieut. John O'Connell, 8th Inf., Benicia Bks., Cal., to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 75, July 25, D. P.)

Two months, Capt. John C. Thompson, 3d Cav., Fort Huachuca, A. T., to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 75, July 25, M. D. P.)

Col. August V. Hautz, 8th Inf., still further extended three months (S. O. Aug. 6, W. D.)

Capt. Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf., extended two months (S. O. Aug. 7, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Carroll A. Devol, 25th Inf., extended three months (S. O. Aug. 7, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Henry C. Danes, 3d Art., extended three months (S. O. Aug. 7, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey, 9th Cav., extended two months, to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. Aug. 8, W. D.)

Fifteen days, Col. E. S. Otis, 20th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 161, Aug. 6, D. M.)

Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art., Fort Monroe, Va., further extended two days (S. O. 148, Aug. 9, D. E.)

Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., extended six months (S. O. 9, W. D., Aug. 9.)

Capt. P. H. Remington, 19th Inf., extended three months (S. O. 9, W. D., Aug. 9.)

Lieut. John E. Myers, 3d Art., two and a half months (S. O. Aug. 10, W. D.)

Capt. Chas. C. Bawn, 7th Inf., leave extended three months (S. O. Aug. 10, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Geo. L. Converse, Jr., 3d Cav., sick leave extended six months (S. O. Aug. 10, W. D.)

## SPECIAL DUTY.

The order of July 10, directing 1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cav., to proceed from Mayers Spring to Fort Clark, Tex., is confirmed (S. O. 95, Aug. 1, D. T.)

The telegraphic instructions of July 17, directing 1st Lieut. George B. Backus, 1st Cav., to proceed to Spokane Falls, and relieve 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., in charge of the pack train at that point, are confirmed (S. O. 98, July 19, D. Columbia.)

The telegraphic instructions directing Capt. William H. Bisbee, 4th Inf., to proceed from Carter Station, Wyo., to the station of his company at Fort Niobrara, Neb., are confirmed (S. O. 80, Aug. 1, D. P.)

2d Lieut. John R. Totten, 4th Art., Fort Preble, Me., is detailed to attend the annual encampment of the Maine Volunteer Militia at Augusta, for four days, commencing on Aug. 21 (S. O. 145, Aug. 6, D. E.)

2d Lieut. John J. Shaw, 6th Inf., having been detailed at the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and transfer public property for which he is accountable as C. O. Co. K, 6th Inf. (S. O. 81, Aug. 4, D. P.)

The Secretary of War having authorized the detail of three officers of the Army to act as judges at a competitive drill to be held at Detroit, Sept. 21, 1883, under the auspices of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, Capt. W. L. Kellogg, J. A. P. Hamson, and S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., of Fort Wayne, Mich., are designated as the officers to act as judges on the occasion in question (S. O. 147, Aug. 8, D. E.)

To enable 2d Lieuts. David Price and Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art., to comply with S. O. 82 and 152, H. Q. A., they are relieved from duty in the Dept. of California, to date from Aug. 1, 1883 (S. O. 84, July 24, D. Cal.)

Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav., will proceed to Ojeme, Petaluma, San Pablo, and San Mateo, Cal., to look for a

camp for his troop for the month of August (S. O. 87, July 28, D. Cal.)

The journeys made by Major George B. Sanford and Capt. C. C. Carr, 1st Cav., from Fort Halleck to Elko, Nev., and return, June 16, 1883, and from Fort Halleck to Winnemucca, Nev., and return, July 5 and 21, 1883, are approved (S. O. 75, July 25, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, 4th Art., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, L. I., N. Y. (S. O. Aug. 4, D. D.)

2d Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Art., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., from Oct. 1, 1883 (S. O. Aug. 8, W. D.)

The order detailing 1st Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, 10th Cav., to the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth is revoked, and 2d Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., of that regiment, is detailed in his stead (S. O. W. D., Aug. 9.)

1st Lieut. Frank d. L. Carrington, 1st Inf., A. C. S., will proceed to Chalender, A. T., and other points on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and return, under instructions of the C. O. S. (S. O. 70, D. A., Aug. 1.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO STATIONS.

Major Nicholas Nolan, 3d Cav., will proceed to Fort Apache, and assume command of that post (S. O. 68, July 27, D. A.)

## TO REJOIN.

The presence of Lieut.-Col. Guido Ilges, 18th Inf., being no longer required in St. Paul, Minn., he will proceed to his station at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., and await in arrest at that post, the promulgation of the proceedings of the Court-martial in his case (S. O. 133, July 31, D. D.)

The 23d Inf. Band, in command of 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Marcy, N. M., and will return to its proper post at Fort Union, N. M. The 13th Inf. Band, in command of 1st Lieut. J. C. Chancie, 13th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Marcy, N. M., and will return to its proper post at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 96, Aug. 3, D. N. M.)

## TRANSFERS.

2d Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, 9th Cav., from Troop E (S. O. Aug. 4, W. D.)

6th Infantry—Lieut. F. W. Thibaut, from Co. D to Co. B, and Lieut. Chas. H. Ingalls, from Co. B to Co. D (S. O. W. D., Aug. 9.)

## ARMY BOARDING.

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at Whipple Bks., Aug. 31, to investigate and report the circumstances of the transfer of certain camp and garrison equipage, Aug. 10, 1882, by 2d Lieut. G. H. Morgan, 3d Cav., to 1st Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, R. Q. M., 12th Inf. Det. Detail: Surg. B. J. D. Irwin; Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav., and Asst. Surg. Geo. McCreevy (S. O. 68, July 27, D. A.)

A Board of Survey will assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, July 30, to fix the responsibility for the loss of one Springfield carbine, cal. 45, for which 1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav., is accountable. Detail: Major A. M. Randal, and 1st Lieuts. J. M. K. Davis and C. L. Best, Jr., 1st Art. (S. O. 88, July 30, D. Cal.)

Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Art., is detailed as Recorder of the Retiring Board constituted by par. 2, S. O. 167, A. G. O. 93, July 28, D. T.)

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at Whipple Depot, A. T., Aug. 3, and report upon the circumstances attending delay in delivery of stores from Merriops to Whipple Depot, A. T. Detail: Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; Asst. Surg. W. E. Hopkins; 2d Lieut. L. P. Brant, 1st Inf. (S. O. 70, D. A., Aug. 1.)

## RECRUITING SERVICE.

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward to East Pierre, D. T., in charge of a commissioned officer, all the casuals and select recruits now at that post for Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 134, Aug. 2, D. D.)

The C. O. of Fort Snelling, Minn., will apportion recruits for the 15th Inf. and 7th Cav., as follows: 18th Inf.—12 for Fort Pembina, D. T.; 29 for Fort Buford, D. T., and 9 for Post Randall, D. T.; 7th Cav.—26 for Fort Yates, D. T., and 24 for Fort Buford, D. T.; 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf., will conduct those of the 7th Cav. for Fort Yates, D. T., and 1st Lieut. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf., those of the 15th Inf. for Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 135, Aug. 3, D. D.)

1st Lieut. F. W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., will, upon arrival at Fort Snelling, conduct a detachment of recruits under orders for Fort Buford, D. T., and Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 135, Aug. 3, D. D.)

Sergt. John Kelly, Co. D, of Instruction, will leave David's Island, Aug. 7, for Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., in charge of ten recruits for Light Bat. F, 5th Art. (Orders 141, Aug. 6, David's I-land.)

2d Lieut. L. H. Strother, 1st Inf., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Lowell, and will transfer all property and papers pertaining to the recruiting service to 1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo, Adj't, 6th Cav., who is appointed in his stead (S. O. 68, July 27, D. A.)

One hundred recruits will be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., forty to the 2d Cav. and sixty to the 7th Cav.

One hundred and fifty recruits will be forwarded for assignment as follows: To Sauta Fe, N. M., fifty for the 4th Cav.; to Omaha, Neb., sixty for the 5th Cav.; to San Antonio, Tex., forty for the 8th Cav.

Seventy-five recruits will be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 11th Inf.

## COUPES-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Sidney, Neb., Aug. 6. Detail: Capt. Daniel W. Burke, 14th Inf., president; Capt. James P. Kimball, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William W. McCommon, Adj't, 2d Lieuts. William B. Reynolds and Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf., members; and 1st Lieut. James A. Buchanan, 14th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 79, July 31, D. P.)

At Fort Supply, I. T., Aug. 13. Detail: Capt. William Fletcher, 20th Inf., president; Capt. Lewis Johnson, 24th Inf.; Capt. J. N. C. O. and 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. John L. Bullis and Henry Wygant, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. D. Sharp, 20th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. H. S. Foster, 20th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 158, Aug. 2, D. M.)

At Madison Bks., N. Y., Aug. 10. Detail: Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf., president; Asst. Surg. A. A. De Lofre, Med. Dept.; Capt. James Halloran, 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, 2d Lieuts. M. F. Walts, F. J. A. Darr, and D. F. Anglim, 12th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 146, Aug. 6, D. E.)

At Angel Island, Cal., July 30. Detail: Capt. Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Inf., president; Capts. Egbert B. Savage and Thomas Wilhelm, 1st Lieuts. Charles M. Baily, Edward Lynch, and Wallace Mott, 8th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Gordon Winslow, 9th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 86, July 27, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art., is relieved as a member G. O. M. instituted by S. O. 66 (S. O. 88, July 30, D. Cal.) The C. O. Little Rock Bks., Ark., will direct a non-commissioned

officer of Light Bat. C, 3d Art., able to identify Private Henry Watson, an alleged deserter from that battery, to proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and report, on Aug. 14, to 2d Lieut. S. F. Massey, 5th Art. J. A. of G. C. M., as a witness in the case (S. O. 34, Aug. 8, M. D. A.)

## NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward E. S. Blair is assigned to duty in the office of the Medical Director, Dept. of Texas, to date Aug. 1—S. O. 94, July 30, D. T.

Hosp. Steward J. H. Grant is relieved from permanent duty in office of Medical Director, will report to the Medical Director for temporary duty, awaiting assignment.—S. O. 94, July 30, D. T. Commissary Sergt. Herman Mendel, now at Newport Bks., Ky., will proceed to Camp Washington, Gaithersburg, Md., and report for assignment to duty.—S. O. Aug. 3, W. D.

S. O. 164, July 18, W. D. In the case of Ord. Sergt. Francis W. B. Stearns, is revoked, and S. O. 68, June 13, Dept. of Texas, relieving him from duty at Fort McKavett, and directing him to proceed to Fort Concho, Tex., is confirmed.—S. O. Aug. 3, W. D.

S. O. 65, June 13, Dept. of Texas, relieving Ord. Sergt. Robert F. Joyce from duty at Fort Concho, and directing him to proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., is confirmed.—S. O. Aug. 3, W. D.

The C. O. Fort Preble, Me., will send a non-commissioned officer to Fort Sullivan, Me., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Charles O'Brien, so that he may proceed to Fort Sumter, S. C.—S. O. 145, Aug. 6, D. E.

Hosp. Steward Chas. F. Swallow re-enlisted Aug. 2, 1883.

## OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

Furloughs have been granted for three months to Private Bartholomew Mulhern, Troop E, 3d Cav.; for three months to Corp. James Brian, Troop A, 6th Cav., for two months to Sergt. George H. Curtis, Co. I, 1st Inf.; for four months to Private Patrick Hessey, Co. C, 22d Inf.; for two months to Private Wm. Wilson, Band 20th Inf.; for three months to Sergt. Lawrence Surratt, Troop C, 4th Cav.

The furlough granted Sergt. Jason J. Jackson, Troop C, 9th Cav., is extended three months and ten days.

Sergt. John Riley, Co. G, 24 Inf., will be sent to Fort Cour d'Aleme for medical treatment.—S. O. 100, July 26, D. Columbia.

Private Jurdan Hunter, Troop F, 9th Cav., Fort Reno, I. T., is transferred to Troop D, at Fort Lewis, Colo.—S. O. 155, July 28, D. M.

The C. O. Canton on the Uncompahgre, Colo., will send Musicians George A. Jolliff, John F. Sullivan, and Louis V. Hepburn, Band, 14th Inf., to Fort Sidney, Neb.—S. O. 155, July 28, D. M.

Private Ignacio G. Haas, Co. K, 23d Inf., Fort Bayard, N. M., is transferred to Co. F, 2d Inf., Tex.—S. O. 159, Aug. 3, D. M.

Private Charles Smith, Co. H, 1st Inf., is transferred to the Provost Guard, Leavenworth Military Prison.—S. O. 159, Aug. 3, D. M.

Privates Frederick Baits, Troop E, 1st Cav., and Christopher Cimper, Light Bat. E, 1st Art., will take six public animals to Fort Cosur d'Aleme, I. T.—S. O. 98, July 19, D. Columbia.

The C. O. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will send Private Stephen Jackson, Co. B, 20th Inf., under guard, to Fort Gibson, I. T., to serve out the sentence imposed on him by G. C. M.—S. O. 156, Aug. 2, D. M.

In the case of Private George Burns, Bat. M, 4th Art., tried by Garrison Court-martial at Fort Preble, Me., the court sentenced him to forfeit five dollars of his pay. It appearing that the proceedings are fatally defective in that there is no finding to the charge on which the prisoner was arraigned, they are hereby declared to be void and null and void, and the sentence will not be executed.—S. O. 147, Aug. 8, D. E.

Before a General Court-martial at Camp near Richmond, N. Y., was recently tried 1st Sergt. Henry Bennett, Troop M, 4th Cav., on a charge of selling public provisions and failing to account for the proceeds, found guilty, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement for six months. Major-General Pope, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "The prisoner pleaded guilty to the embezzlement and conversion to his own use of subsistence stores, which he sold for some \$27. He stated, however, that he intended to make good the amount out of the first pay that he received, and that at the first opportunity he reported the sale to the trooper quartermaster-sergeant. While these facts do not very materially lessen the prisoner's culpability, his latter allegation might well have been incurred as a result of his intention and knowledge. It appears that the prisoner has served creditably eight years in the 4th Regiment of Cavalry and earned the good opinion of his superiors, as a good soldier and an energetic non-commissioned officer. While the punishment is not extreme for such a grave offence, yet in view of the prisoner's past services and in the hope that he may redeem his character by future service, the sentence is mitigated to reduction to the ranks, and confinement, at the station of his troop, for six months, with forfeiture of ten dollars per month for the same period."

Military Prisoner John Kirwin, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Leavenworth Military Prison on the receipt of this order.—S. O. 169, Aug. 4, D. M.

## CASUALTIES.

Captain Bernard G. Semig, Assistant Surgeon—Died August 1, 1883, at San Francisco, California.

2d Lieutenant Charles M. Schaeffer, 9th Cavalry—Resigned July 31, 1883.

## COMMUTATION OF RATIONS WHILE TRAVELING.

A hospital steward having applied for commutation of rations at travel rate, during the time occupied in changing stations from Ft. Stevenson to Fort Buford by steamboat, Geo. Terry, U. S. A., submitted the question, June 26, 1883, to the Headquarters of the Army, with the following remarks:

## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

*Department of the Missouri.*—As a result of recent conferences with Secretary Lincoln and Quartermaster-General Holabird in regard to Jefferson Barracks plans are to be prepared for new barracks, and an appropriation of \$100,000 will be asked this winter for their erection. Secretary Lincoln is of opinion that the central location of Jefferson Barracks will continue to make them, as they have been in the past, the most available for military purposes, and that steps should be taken by the Government to make them substantially permanent.

Clinton B. Fisk, Gen. Whittlesey, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Price, selected to investigate and settle the local troubles among the Creek Indians, reached Muscogee this week and held a formal conference with Chiefs Checota and Speicher and leading men of both factions. The intention of the commission is to decide on some plan that will reconcile the differences existing between the Northern and Southern Creeks, and establish permanent peace.

*Department of Texas.*—From the *El Paso Times* we glean the following Fort Bliss items: "The parade grounds are now levelled down and look beautiful. The splendid improvements that Col. Fletcher, U. S. A., has been able to make have metamorphosed the post from a few miserable adobes into good substantial barracks and excellent soldiers' and officers' quarters. Including the howitzers, there is now enough artillery here to supply a small army. The new rifled steel guns are elegant and doubtless effective pieces. Work still progresses on the new military road to the city. When done it will be a road that will last forever."

*Department of Dakota.*—The *Miles City Press* says: "There seems to be trouble brewing up the Tongue River. The Cheyennes who were located on the Upper Rosebud, in the vicinity of Lame Deer Creek, have abandoned their farms and have crossed over to the Tongue Valley, where they have joined with a band of Assiniboin who passed Fort Keogh last week. Lieuts. Miller and Sage, 5th U. S. Infantry, went last week up the Rosebud and will doubtless report promptly if they find the Indian settlement deserted."

The arrangements for the transportation of the Big Hole battle monument to the chosen site near Big Hole Pass, in Montana, have been completed. A detachment of the 3d Infantry, under command of Lieut. J. P. Thompson, has been ordered from Fort Missoula to assist in putting it in place, and Lieut. Thompson will superintend its erection. The monument is intended to commemorate the battle which took place at Big Hole Pass between a detachment of the 7th Infantry, under Gen. John Gibbon, and the Nez Perces Indians.

At a rifle match recently at Fort Keogh between the several companies there, at 200, 300, and 400 yards, 7 shots at each range, the following scores were made:

Co. E, 2d Cav.—Lieut. Allison, 69; Lieut. Allen, 56; Sergt. Land, 72; Sergt. Robertson, 79—total, 277. Co. D, 5th Inf.—Sergt. Rodger, 62; Sergt. Burke, 60; Pvt. Hughes, 63; Pvt. Tracy, 72—total, 297. Co. B, 5th Inf.—Lieut. Partello, 51; Corp. Woods, 59; Corp. Kohlhepp, 56; Pvt. Whitehead, 61—total, 257. Co. A, 5th Inf.—Sergt. Meinardus, 63; Sergt. Towler, 59; Sergt. Kohler, 66; Corp. Gillett, 67—total, 255. Co. G, 5th Inf.—Lieut. Leggett, 60; Sergt. Quinn, 54; Corp. Tabor, 60; Corp. Wren, 64—total, 238. Co. F, 5th Inf.—Sergt. Unger, 78; Sergt. Austin, 58; Sergt. McIntyre, 53; Pvt. Chesterton, 68—total, 256.

*Military Division of the Pacific.*—A report has reached the East that the headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific and the Department of California have been transferred from the Presidio to the city of San Francisco, Gen. Schofield having secured a suitable building for the purpose. The reason for the change is understood to have been the annoyance and loss of time caused to those having business with the Department in travelling to and from the establishment at the Presidio.

*Department of the East.*—Lieut.-Col. Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, in charge of Fort Monroe and the defences of Hampton Roads, has submitted his annual report, and asks an appropriation of \$75,000 for the next fiscal year to carry out the work of modernizing Fort Monroe, which was suspended some years ago. He recommends that provision be made to increase the depth of the artesian well at the fort from 1,200 or even 1,500 feet before abandoning the project of obtaining a water supply by this method. He asks also for an appropriation of \$150,000 to continue the work of construction on Fort Wool, opposite Fort Monroe.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## CANTONMENT ON THE UNCOMPAGHGRE, COL.

TUESDAY, July 31, 1883.

Our little garrison has been thrown into the deepest grief by the sudden and unexpected death, from heart disease, of the lovely wife of Captain C. H. Warrens, of the 14th Infantry.

Although during the past month she had suffered much, her unfailing cheerfulness and her busy activity deceived her friends, who little thought the end was so near. On Saturday night she was seized with severe paroxysms of pain, which lasted several hours, but on Sunday she was better and attending to some light duties about the house, bright and cheerful as usual. On Sunday evening, however, another attack, still more severe than before, prostrated her. Between ten and eleven o'clock the pain had left her, and she said, cheerfully: "I shall have a long sleep, I think, and be better in the morning." Monday morning's light fell upon a white still face, from which the light of life had gone, a motionless form lying as if in peaceful slumber, but with the awful hush of death upon it. The "long sleep" had come; she was "better in the morning." Silently, gently, while all about her slept, the pale messenger had come, and the sweet life had returned to the God who gave it.

Our heart's deepest sympathy and earnest prayers go out towards the stricken family from whose midst a most loving, faithful wife, a fond and devoted mother has been so suddenly taken. Her ever ready sympathy, her loving thought for others, her sweet unselfishness and ministry in hours of need, have endeared her to all. There are some who will mourn for her to-day as for one to whose tireless care and nursing they owe their own lives.

Her work is done; sadly we have borne her casket, covered with the sweet mountain flowers she loved, to her last resting place—knowing that while our own hearts are sorrowful, yet with her, the loved one, "it is well."

It is well with the soul that took its flight,  
Freed at last from its prison bars,  
Beyond the silence, beyond the stars—  
To the land of rest, where God is the light.

Oh, Christ! thou hast wept at the grave and cans't tell  
Of human suffering and human woe;  
Teach us to look up to thee and to know,  
With the soul that thou lovest forever "tis well."

K. M. C.

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

*North Atlantic Station*—*Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.*

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Post Office address, care U. S. Consul General, Halifax, N. S.

Left Halifax on the 20th of July. After getting clear of the land the fires were banked, and she proceeded under sail towards Cape Canso. The evening of the 22d ran into Dover Bay and anchored, as it was too late to reach Canso by daylight. Was delayed by fog till the 24th, then steamed around to Cape Canso harbor, a place frequented by American fishermen. Found there twenty fishing vessels, one half American. The place was destitute of medical attendance, the only physician having died several months before. Surgeon Bradley passed a part of three days on shore very busily employed, for which the country and the ship received much credit, and left a very favorable impression on the people there. Arrived at Arichat July 26, and expected to leave on the 30th. Expected to visit Ports Hawkesbury, Mulgrave, and Hastings on the Gut of Canso, Port Hood on the Coast of Cape Breton Island, and arrive at Pictou, N. S., about Aug. 8. Arichat is a fine harbor. But two American vessels have been there, bait being scarce and the supply of ice entirely exhausted.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Hampton Roads. When ready for sea will proceed to the various fishing ports of the English Provinces and vicinity. During the cruise she will visit Arichat, Pictou, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, and the Magdalen Islands, and as far as practicable all the ports frequented by American fishermen.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. At St. Lucia, Aug. 6, en route to New York. All well, according to cable despatch from Admiral Cooper to the Navy Department.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Sailed from New York July 27. Will go to the fishing grounds and up the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec, reaching Halifax on the return about Sept. 20.

A despatch dated St. Pierre, Miquelon, August 6, 1883, says: "The *Vandalia* arrived here on Friday. Her visit was the occasion of a *soiree dansante* on Saturday evening, which proved a great success, pleasing alike to hosts and guests. A committee of six gentlemen, with the American Consul as president, was appointed to carry out the programme. The spacious apartments of the Hotel Jovinelli were filled with the élite of the society of the colony, including the Governor and staff, the Mayor and other notabilities. Captain Wallace and officers express their satisfaction at the cordial reception tendered them by the citizens. Excellent music was furnished by the band of the local force, kindly offered by the commanding officer, Captain Nicolas. The *Vandalia* sailed this morning for Fortune Bay.

*South Atlantic Station*—*Commodore T. S. Phelps.*

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. (f. a. n. a. s.) At Montevideo July 3. As soon as yellow fever disappears from Rio expects to go to that port.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Commr. Phelps, commanding S. A. Station, reports from Rio, July 2, that the *Galena* would sail, July 5, for Hampton Roads, and would probably touch at Bahia and Pernambuco, if it would not interfere with her reaching Hampton Roads by the 1st of September.

NIPSCO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Sailed from New York for South Atlantic Station, June 14.

Arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 10th inst. All well.

*European Station*—*Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.*

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At Christiansa, Norway, July 9. To be Villefranche by the 15th or 20th of August.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Sierra Leone May 24, and expected to leave on May 28 for Gaboon River. To be at Villefranche by the 20th of August.

KARSABEE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At New York, fitting out for European Station. When ready for sea will proceed to Lisbon, Portugal, to join the European Station.

*Pacific Station*—*Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.*

Rear Admiral Hughes will, in the course of a month or so, proceed North, and visit the ports of Central America as far North as the Gulf of Fonseca, for the purpose of looking after American interests.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, Alaska.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Sailed from Honolulu on June 18 for Callao.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Cruising on the Chilian Coast. Colquimbo, Chile, July 5. Letters should be sent to Consul at Panama.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, (f. a. n. a. s.) Capt. Henry Wilson. At Callao, Peru, July 12.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickins. Store ship. Callao, Peru, July 10, at which date Commander Dickins reported.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. Capt. Erben reported for the command July 9, and the *Pensacola* sailed from Callao for Hampton Roads, July 12, via Cape Town. Will touch at Honolulu on her way to Japan, and will visit the Island of St. Helena after leaving the Cape of Good Hope. Care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal., will be the best address for this ship until the beginning of next year.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson.

At Tahiti, Society Islands, June 13. Left Apia, Samoa, with the U. S. Consul and Vice-Commercial Agent on board, May 14, and proceeded to Pago Pago, Island of Tutuila, where she arrived at 8 a. m. the following morning. While at Pago Pago, Commander Pearson called on the principal Chiefs, who seemed friendly disposed towards the whites. Also paid a visit to the native King at Apia, who was found very desirous of cultivating friendly relations with our Government. Left Pago Pago May 17, and arrived at Apia the following morning. Landed the Consul, M. Canisino, and sailing, arrived at Tahiti June 7. Light easterly winds experienced first tea days, followed by light baffling winds. French man-of-war *Lion*, and transport steamer *Vive la France* in port. Usual visits exchanged. On the 9th paid an official visit to the French Governor of the Island, which was

returned on the same day. Expected to leave June 14 for Nouka Hiva, Marquesas Island, and would proceed from there to Callao. Health of all on board good.

*Asiatic Station*—*Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.*

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. Arrived at Zanzibar, July 17. All well.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, on June 18, after a rough passage from Bombay. A London despatch of Aug. 7 reports her arrival at Madras from Pondicherry.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton. Commander F. J. Higginson sailed, August 9, to take command. She arrived at Roze Island anchorage, Salée River, June 4.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gildden. At Hong Kong, June 2, repairing.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. n. a. s.) Capt. Jas. S. Skerrett. At Shanghai, China, June 23.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Arrived at Honolulu June 18. Sailed for Yokohama, Japan, July 7.

*Apprentice Training Squadron*—*Commodore S. B. Luce.*

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. Left Newport, R. I., on the morning of July 12, on a cruise to Lisbon, Gibraltar and Madeira, to return about the 15th of October to Newport.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Guntry ship. At her anchorage off West Twenty-third street, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. On her summer cruise. Arrived at Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 4.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. On her summer cruise. Sailed from Hampton Roads, Aug. 18, for Long Island Sound.

## On Special Service

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. Narragansett Bay. Address for the present, Bristol, R. I. Arrived at Block Island, Aug. 7, and returned to Newport the same day.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn. Commander John Read will take command Aug. 15.

PINTA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieutenant Uriel Sebree. Has been inspected by the Board, of which Commo. Semmes is president. Some alterations and changes are suggested before she proceeds on her voyage, and she has been ordered to the New York yard to have these made. Chief Engineer James W. Thomson will superintend the repairs. Any further defects will probably be developed on her passage to that port from Norfolk.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. Arrived at New York July 7. Undergoing repairs. When ready will visit the various fishing ports of the English Provinces and vicinity, for the purpose of caring for and protecting our fishing vessels. On return she will touch at such ports as the captain may deem advisable, reaching Boston by the 15th and 20th of October next.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at Mare Island Aug. 6. Hull in good condition—engines needing some repairs.

Her officers were tendered a reception at San Diego on Wednesday evening, July 26. Has suspended her work of survey until the rainy season is over.

ST. MARY, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New London, Conn.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. J. F. Merry, commanding temporarily. Despatch vessel. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 13.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wilder. Left St. John's, N. F., June 29 for Lady Franklin Bay in company with the *Proteus*. At Disco, Greenland.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate (sails), 10 guns, Practice ship, Naval Academy, Commander N. H. Farquhar. The latter part of August will return to Annapolis. Left Portsmouth, N. H., July 21, on a cruise to the southward.

DALE, 3d rate (sails), 8 guns, Practice ship, Naval Academy, Commander Charles D. Sigbee. On summer cruise. Left Portsmouth, N. H., July 31, on a cruise to the southward.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, 16 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, 16 guns, Ensign Wm. Braunerreuther, Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C. Advertised for sale.

PHOENIX, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Anna-polis.

SPEARWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. D. McRitchie. At the Navy-yard, Washington, May 8.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, 16 guns, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE\*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Webb. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Lieut. J. A. Chesley.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

It is stated that the condemned British war ship *Charybdis*, which was brought to Canada with the intention of being used as a training ship and afterward handed back to the imperial authorities, has been disposed of by the latter to Lewis P. Fairbanks, of New York, for the sum of \$25,500. Mr. Fairbanks intends fitting her up as a sailing vessel.

The *Alert*, at Mare Island, is to be fitted for a three years cruise. Her destination is not yet announced, but it is the general impression she is going to the Asiatic Station. She will be ready some time in September for her officers.

The steam yacht *One Hundred*, built and owned by the Herreshoffs of Bristol, R. I., is claimed to be the fastest yacht afloat. She has beaten Jay Gould's *Alatana*, Pierre Lorillard's *Badia*, and is capable of making close upon

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twenty miles an hour. Her dimensions are 100 feet in length by 12½ feet beam; she is schooner rigged, carries two masts, measures about fifty tons burthen, and her engine is of a novel type, having an annular valve of special efficiency. The engine has a horse-power of 350. The saloon and staterooms of the *One Hundred* are finished in mahogany. Her commander on a recent cruise to Boston was Mr. John B. Herreshoff, who, together with his brothers, is a yacht-builder, and a brisk sailor, as are most of his brothers, although he is blind.

CADET-ENGINEER Arnold is the first of the discharged cadet-engineers who claim for one year's pay has been passed upon favorably by the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury. Several others are pending, and will shortly be disposed of in the same way.

A DESPATCH from Norfolk says there is another difficulty there. Naval Contractor Varney's son has frequently annoyed the officers and employees in the office by disturbing their desks and papers. He paid no heed to warnings, and finally Mr. Murdaugh boxed his ears. Varney preferred charges against Murdaugh and requested his instant dismissal. Commandant Mayo refused to listen to the complaint and has referred the papers to the Navy Department.

CAPT. I. H. Dodd, of the schooner *E. G. Irvin*, was arrested August 8 and his vessel seized for violating the neutrality laws in carrying war material to Hayti. The cargo consisted of 150 stand of Winchester and repeating rifles and carbines, pistols, cartridges, boxes of ammunition in large quantities and two cannon, with wheels, axles, etc., all new.

JAMES Tanner of Brooklyn gives as his reason for retiring from the position of Chairman of the Republican General Committee of that county, that "I find that the principal business of that office is presumed to be to secure impossible positions for a vast number of men in the Navy Yard and in other directions. I am constitutionally and physically unfitted for such service and prefer to retire."

REAR-ADmirAL Nichols, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has issued orders to Rear-Admiral Cooper, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, and Commodore Luce, commanding the training squadron, to have all the vessels under their command which may be available at the time at Newburgh, N. Y., on the 18th of October next, in order to participate in the exercises incident to the centennial celebration at that place.

THE new steamer, not yet named, which is being built at the United States Quartermasters' Department was successfully launched by Pusey and Jones, at Wilmington, Del., July 28. Quartermaster General Henry C. Hodges was present. The vessel is 100 feet long, 19½ feet beam, 10½ feet deep and 165 tons displacement. She is being built under the superintendence of Lieut. Tozier, of the United States Marine service.

WORK on the *Osprey* is progressing satisfactorily at League Island. She is ready to be docked, but as the dock is occupied she cannot go in until about the 12th inst.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### ORDEED.

AUGUST 4.—Captain Augustus P. Cooke, to command the Lackawanna, Pacific Station, per steamer of August 20 from New York.

Commander John J. Read, to command the Michigan on the 15th of August.

Commander J. B. Coghlan, to command the Adams.

Lieutenant Robert T. Jasper, to duty at the Naval Academy on the 1st of September.

Lieutenant Wm. T. Swinburne; Ensigns John H. L. Holcombe, Albert Gleaves, Edwin H. Tuiman, Frank W. Bowdouin, Frank R. Colvin, Harry H. Balthus, Thos. H. Gignilliat, Robert L. Leach, Harry C. Pettit, Sidney Z. Mitchell, Samuel W. Armistead, Geo. W. Street, Alexander B. Legare, Timothy S. O'Leary, Charles P. Eaton, Chas. W. Dyson, Willis T. Gray, Tremlet V. Toney, William J. Wilson, Robt. T. Frazier, William C. Herbert, George M. von Schrader; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. D. Gatewood and Paymaster George A. Lyon, to the Trenton on the 1st of September.

AUGUST 6.—Ensign Robert B. Dashiel, to ordnance instruction at the Navy-yard, Washington.

AUGUST 8.—Lieutenant E. B. Barry and Assistant Engineer Wm. R. King, to duty at the Naval Academy on the 1st of September.

Assistant Engineer Frank W. Bartlett, to the Kearsarge.

##### DETACHED.

AUGUST 4.—Captain Robert L. Phythian, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 20th of August, and ordered to command the Trenton on the 21st of August.

Captain Henry Wilson, from the command of the Lackawanna on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

Commander Alfred T. Mahan, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th of August, and ordered to command the Wachusett, Pacific Station, per steamer on the 20th of August from New York.

Commander Frederick Pearson, from command of the Wachusett on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

Commander Albert Kautz, from command of the Michigan on the 15th of August and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Edgar C. Merriman, from the command of the Adams on the reporting of relief, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

Lieutenant Mose L. Wood, from the Swatara on the 10th of August, and ordered to the Trenton.

Lieutenant Asa Walker, from the Naval Academy on the 31st of August, and ordered to the Trenton on the 1st of September.

Lieutenant Albert G. Berry, from the Signal Office on the 31st of August, and ordered to the Trenton on the 1st of September.

Lieutenant Henry W. Shaefer, from the Naval Academy on the 31st of August, and ordered to the Trenton on the 1st of September.

Lieutenant Carlos G. Calkin and Ensign Charles A. Gove, from special duty on the 31st of August, and ordered to the Trenton on the 1st of September.

Ensign John E. Craven, from the training ship Portmonth, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector Ed. S. Bogert, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 30th of August, and ordered to the Trenton on the 1st of September.

Surgeon Benj. H. Kidder, from the Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., on the 25th of August, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 30th of August.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Nelson McP. Ferebee, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 30th of August, and ordered to the Trenton on the 1st of September.

Chief Engineer Joseph Triley, from the receiving ship Wabash on the 31st of August, and ordered to the Trenton on the 31st of August.

Passed Assistant Engineer Henry T. Cleaver, from the Despatch on the 30th of August, and ordered to the Trenton on the 1st of September.

Assistant Engineer Wm. F. Durand, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to duty at the Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., on the 11th of August.

AUGUST 6.—Ensign Charles N. Atwater, from special duty on the 31st of August, and ordered to the Trenton on the 1st of September.

Assistant Engineer Charles G. Talcott, from special duty on the 15th of August, and ordered to the Trenton on the 1st of September.

AUGUST 7.—Lieutenant Commander Thomas M. Gardner has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the store ship *Onward*, at Callao, Peru, on the 10th of July last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant William I. Moore, from the receiving ship St. Louis, and ordered to ordnance instruction at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenants Whitman P. Ray and James M. Helm, from the Ranger, and granted two years' leave with permission to leave the United States. Permission given to Lieutenant Ray to accept the position of Astronomical Engineer and Chief of Surveying Commission, under the government of Guatemala, to run the boundary between that country and Mexico. Lieutenant Helm to act as assistant to Lieutenant Bay.

Assistant Naval Constructor George F. Mallett, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Assistant Naval Constructor John B. Hoover, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to special duty at Chester, Pa.

AUGUST 8.—Commanders F. A. Cook and H. B. Robeson; Passed Assistant Engineers George B. Ransom, W. A. Windsor and J. S. Ogden, from the Naval Academy on the 31st of August, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Charles W. Junger, from the training ship Saratoga, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

Assistant Surgeon Horace B. Scott, from the receiving ship Franklin on the 30th of August, and ordered to the Trenton on the 1st of September.

AUGUST 10.—Lieutenant F. J. Drake, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to instruction at Navy-yard, Washington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. A. Austin has reported his return home, having been detached from the Richmond on the 26th of June last, and placed on waiting orders.

##### RESIGNED.

Ensign Edwin M. Katz, to take effect on the 1st of August, 1884; detached from duty on the Coast Survey, and granted leave of absence until that date.

Navy Cadet Nathaniel M. Hubbard, to take effect June 1, 1884; detached from the Juniata, ordered to return home, and granted leave until that date.

##### EVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Surgeon J. D. Gatewood to the Trenton and ordered to the Kearsarge.

##### LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commander Wm. Gibson, at present in London, England, extended three months from October 1 next.

The leave of Lieutenant Richard H. Townley extended one year from October 1 next.

The leave of Passed Assistant Engineer Charles A. Manning extended six months from August 6.

##### ORDERS MODIFIED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John F. Biansford will take passage on the steamer of the 20th of August for duty of board the Hartford instead of the steamer of the 10th of August as directed in his orders of the 31st of July.

Lieutenant William E. Whitfield's orders of the 30th of July have been so far modified that he will not report for duty on board the receiving ship Franklin until the 1st of September next.

##### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Aug. 8, 1883:

Edward Muller, marine, August 3, Naval Hospital, New York.

James Delaney, marine, July 17. U. S. S. Lancaster, at Hamburg, Germany.

##### MARINE CORPS.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain H. B. Lowry for one month from August 6. To 1st Lieutenant S. W. Quackenbush for two months from November 7, next.

To Captain J. H. Higbee for one month from August 16.

To 1st Lieutenant A. C. Kelton, from the 1st of August to September 1.

##### LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Colonel Y. Field has been extended one month from August 10.

##### CHANGES ON THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Lieutenant A. M. Knight detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Galena on the 21st of June last.

Ensign H. McP. Huse detached from the Galena and ordered to the Brooklyn on the 5th of June.

The Brooklyn was at Montevideo on the 21st of June—last advises.

##### NAVY COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

Navy General Court-martial Orders 10 to 17 inclusive approve the proceedings, etc., of the courts in the following cases, viz.:

Private James J. Sweeney and William Whiting, U. S. Marine Corps, sentenced for "leaving post before being relieved" to 18 months confinement, \$10 a month loss of pay, and dishonorable discharge. Mitigated to six months' imprisonment at Mare Island Barracks prison. Capt. Charles S. Norton, U. S. N., president of the court.

William Diller, landsman, U. S. N., for "attempting to desert," sentenced by the same court to 30 months' confinement, loss of pay, except \$2 a month, and dishonorable discharge. Sentence mitigated to one year at Mare Island Barracks prison. Private John C. Dantignac, U. S. Marine Corps, sentenced to 18 months' confinement, with loss of pay and dishonorable discharge. Sentence mitigated to six months at Mare Island Barracks prison.

Private George B. West, U. S. Marine Corps, for "scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals," and "desertion," sentenced by a court of which Captain Robert L. Phythian, U. S. N., was president, to two years' confinement, loss of pay, and dishonorable discharge. Private James A. Pennington, U. S. Marine Corps, for "leaving post before being relieved" and "desertion," sentenced by same court to three years at hard labor, loss of pay, and dishonorable discharge. Sentence mitigated on a recom-

mendation to clemency to one year. West and Pennington are to be confined at Boston Barracks prison.

Second Class Fireman James Price, U. S. N., for "deliberate and persistent disobedience of orders" sentenced by a court of which Lieutenant Comdr. Bouj. P. Lamberton, U. S. N., was president, to one year's confinement and loss of pay. Sentence approved, and confinement to be at Cob Dock, Navy-yard, New York, prison.

Landsman Robert Walgreen, U. S. N., for "disobedience of orders" and "disrespectful language to his superior officer" sentenced by a court of which Lieutenant Edward W. Remey was president, to three months' confinement, loss of pay, and to be dishonorably discharged. Sentence approved, and confinement to be at Cob Dock, Navy-yard, New York, prison selected for confinement.

Seaman Patrick Roach, U. S. N., for "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline" and "disrespectful language and deportment to his superior officer" sentenced by a court of which Commander G. M. Schoonmaker, U. S. N., was president, to 18 months' confinement, loss of pay, and to be dishonorably discharged. Sentence approved, and confinement to be at Cob Dock, Navy-yard, New York, prison selected for confinement.

Private Joe Reilly, U. S. Marine Corps, "for leaving post before being relieved" sentenced by a court of which Commander Henry B. Robeson, U. S. N., was president, to 60 days confinement and loss of pay. Sentence approved, and Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., prison selected for confinement.

Yeoman Jas. Campbell, U. S. N., for "theft in violation of the 14th article for the government of the Navy" and "fraudulently altering a requisition for public stores" sentenced by a court of which Comdr. George B. White, U. S. N., was president, to two months' confinement, loss of pay, and to be dishonorably discharged. Sentence mitigated for previous good character, and imprisonment and loss of pay remitted.

#### THE ASHUELOT COURT-MARTIAL.

GENERAL Court-martial Orders, Nos. 20, 21 and 22, Navy Department, July 6th and 26th approve the proceedings and findings of the Court-martial of which Capt. William P. McCann, U. S. Navy, was president in the cases of Commander Horace E. Mullan, sentenced

to be dismissed from the United States naval service; Passed Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, sentenced to be suspended from duty for one year on leave of absence pay and to retain his present number in his grade for that period, and Passed Assistant Engineer Robert R. Leitch, sentenced "to be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy." The reprimand in the case of Mr. Leitch is as follows:

"Pursuant to the sentence of the Court, it becomes my duty to publicly reprimand Passed Assistant Engineer Robert R. Leitch for the offence of which he has been found guilty; and it is believed that the duty thus imposed will be fully discharged by a brief recital of the facts shown by the record in his case. It appears by the evidence that on the morning of the 18th of February last, the U. S. S. Ashuelot being then in a sinking condition, off the coast of China, the order was given by her commanding officer for all hands to abandon the ship; that Passed Assistant Engineer Leitch, who was then attached to the engineer in charge, was on deck when the order was given; that eight or nine of the officers and men of the engineer's force were at that time below on duty in the engine and fire-rooms; that this fact was known to him and that he left the ship without making any effort to ascertain whether they had left their stations or had knowledge of the order to abandon the ship."

"The accused rested his defense upon the grounds that it was not part of his regular duty to see that the officers and men on duty in the engine and fire-rooms had left their stations in accordance with the order to abandon ship; that he himself, while on the quarter deck, was ordered to his boat, the first cutter, which order he was bound to obey, and that he was not ordered to look to the safety of those in the engine and fire-rooms."

"While it appears that Passed Assistant Engineer Leitch hastened to obey the orders to repair to his boat, it does not appear by whom that order was given, but it is shown by the evidence that the boat remained alongside the ship for a period more than sufficient to have enabled him to go below and notify the junior officers and men, on duty in the engineer's department, of the order to abandon ship."

"The fact that Passed Assistant Engineer Leitch found it necessary to base his defense on technical grounds alone constitutes, of itself, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a sufficient commentary upon the character of his offence. As senior assistant to the engineer in charge his post of duty was the engineer-room, and although he may have been relieved from further duty at that post by an order to join his boat, he was not thereby relieved from his obligation as a senior officer, to look after the safety of the subordinate officers and enlisted men who were below on duty in the engineer's department. He knew better than they the imminence of their danger, aggravated as it was by their isolated position; he knew that, if not aware of the order, 'all hands abandon ship,' the requirements of discipline would keep at their posts of duty until ordered away, although liable, at any moment to go down with the vessel; yet, knowing all this, and with sufficient time to warn them, if necessary, of their danger and, by ordering them on deck, give them the same opportunity to save their lives that he had to save his own, he neglected to do so, and while abandoning the ship abandoned them, also, to their possible fate."

EDWARD T. NICHOLS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

AMONGST the numerous anecdotes of President Lincoln is the following: A person came to him day after day asking for a foreign mission. At last the President weary of his face, said: "Do you know Spanish?" "No," said the eager aspirant, "but I could soon learn it." "Do so," said Mr. Lincoln, "and I will give you a good thing." The needy politician hurried home and spent six months in studying Ollendorf's grammar. He then reappeared at the White House with a hopeful heart and a fine Castilian accent, and the President presented him with a copy of "Don Quixote" in Spanish.

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A LATE despatch, from Laredo, says: "The rebellion in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, has been quelled by troops forwarded recently from New Leon. The success of the operations is due in a measure to the quick transportation by railroad. The authorities are much gratified at the success  
the new method.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1883.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the names of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or post-office or express money order, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.

Postage within the United States prepaid.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired, upon notification: not otherwise, as the changes announced in the orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and new address should be given.

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W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,

240 Broadway, New York.

We give with this week's number a very full index of our volume twenty, just completed. We have a title page, also, which will be sent without charge to any one desiring it for binding. To a limited extent we will furnish to subscribers without charge uncut numbers of the volume just completed, in exchange for those they have, or we will exchange the bound volumes for the numbers at a charge of \$1.50 for the binding.

Many inquiries are made at the War Department for the belated General Orders, Nos. 42 and 60. The former affects the regulations of the Medical Department, and the order has been see-sawing between that Department and the printer since May 20. No. 60 is a very voluminous order affecting contracts and purchases. It will cause quite a number of changes in the regulations on this subject. The order was sent to the printer June 15, but has been returned to the Quartermaster's Department a number of times for correction. Corrected proofs are now in the hands of the printer, and in a few days both orders will be ready for issue.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL HOLABIRD continues his good work in the matter of clothing for soldiers. Upon his recommendation permission has been granted by the Secretary of War to issue one thousand additional drab-colored campaign hats, received with such general satisfaction by those who have worn them. They will be purchased and distributed immediately. The system of issuing white Berlin gloves by sets, consisting of two "rights" and one "left" will hereafter be dispensed with and the gloves issued in pairs. Experience has demonstrated the fallacy of the theory that the right hand glove wears out first. The Quartermaster-General has also adopted a new design of button for uniform coats for soldiers. It is quite an improvement on the pattern in use at present. These changes as well as the regulations which we published last week in regard to the stripes on the trousers of non-commissioned officers and of musicians, and those which we publish this week in regard to the uniform in general, are in the line of improvement and indicate that General Holabird is up and doing. Even so small a thing as the width or the addition of a stripe to the trousers is of consequence to the aspiring soldier, desirous of having as natty a uniform as possible. It has been hard of late years to distinguish musicians from privates, but the addition of the stripes to the trousers of the former will obviate the difficulty. The issue of suspenders to

the troops is, we believe, entirely original, and certainly will be appreciated by commanding officers as adding to the neat appearance of their men and doing away with the unsightly waist straps worn by so many, especially on fatigue duty. It is gratifying to observe a steady progress in these small minutiae which tend to make the soldier a self-respecting individual, decently clad, and in no whit behind in the articles of everyday wear held requisite by our modern civilization.

We are indebted to Capt. Frank D. Garrett, 17th Infantry, for a copy of a photographic view, taken under his direction while in the field this summer, of the Custer Battle Monument and the Custer battlefield whereon it is to be placed. The monument is an excellent work of art. Its base is five feet six inches square and twelve inches in height, with beveled edges, the sides and top dressed in style known as "cut work," leaving the stone in the same color as it appears in the ledge. The die is four feet and six inches square at the base, and inclines slightly to within a few inches of the top, where it slopes abruptly, terminating in a point. The whole monument is five feet six inches. Each side of the die is highly polished, while the top is "cut work." On one side of the monument is the following inscription:

To the Officers and Soldiers  
Killed or who Died of  
Wounds Received in Action in  
The Territory of Montana,  
While Clearing the  
District of the Yellowstone  
Of Hostile Indians.

On the other three sides are the names of the thirty-nine officers and privates, with the regiment and company to which each belonged, and the place and date of the action resulting in their death. The inscription and names embrace some 1,400 letters and characters, cut in the Egyptian style of letter. We are also indebted to Captain Garrett for a copy of a view of his camp in the Little Big Horn Valley, on the same ground occupied by sitting Bull and his tribes during the Custer fight. Captain Garrett has had these views lithographed for the benefit of the soldiers of his company.

ACCORDING to existing British Army Regulations, subalterns and field officers alike have to obtain medical attendance at their own expense whenever an army medical officer or a civil practitioner who holds a contract with government to attend troops is not available, and in no case are their families entitled to such attendance when they are absent, whether on duty or otherwise. With the rank and file, the simple condition of being on duty is sufficient to secure medical attendance for the men and their families, whether the former are with the latter or not. This distinction seems to press hardly upon the mass of officers whose pay is necessarily inadequate to their needs; but it is hoped the War Department will partially redress the grievance. In our own Service, although great economy has to be exercised in matters of medical attendance and medicines, it is not, as yet, quite so bad as with the British.

E. M., writing from Fort Assiniboine to the New York *Herald* on the subject of Army desertions, says: "The enlisted man asserts that the cause of so much desertion is that he is defrauded out of a great part his already meagre Government rations, and is compelled to do manual labor and domestic drudgery for the officers, in spite of the fact that Congress annually appropriates a sufficient sum that such work may be done by civilians." It is a curious fact that all the writers to the daily papers on the subject of desertion argue generally from such erroneous premises as these. That "Congress annually appropriates a sufficient sum that such work (manual labor, etc., in garrison) may be done by civilians" will be news to the Army.

THE assignment of fifty recruits this week to General Clitz's regiment, the 10th U. S. Infantry, in Michigan, has revived the idea that after being filled up to the maximum it may go soon to Washington Territory to relieve Gen. Morrow's regiment, the 21st U. S. Infantry.

ACCORDING to Sir Edward Watkins, the cost of the tunnel under the English Channel, uniting England with France, will be about the same as the expense of our Brooklyn Bridge, viz: \$15,000,000. The cost of the additional fortifications required are not included, nor the wear and tear to English nerves, from watching at the hole, to discern the advance guard of the French army of invasion.

SECRETARY Chandler is not expected to return to Washington until September 1, so that the Naval Court-martial cases and other matters requiring his action,

from which important items of news were expected, will remain in *status quo* for a few weeks longer. There is some curiosity to know the conclusions arrived at by the Court of Inquiry in the Mayo-McGlenay case. It is unofficially announced that Commodore Mayo will be sustained in his actions. The Acting Secretary declines to act on the report of the court during the Secretary's absence, so that it is impossible to get the statement verified.

#### TARGET PRACTICE IN THE ARMY.

The facts stated last week by our correspondent "Columbia," in regard to target practice at Fort Canby, Co. E, 21st Infantry, are interesting as well as instructive. They go to show the correctness of the position we have always assumed, that the scientific pursuit, if we may so call it, of rifle practice, will result in a measure of improvement not easy to be inferred from a mere routine enforcement of existing orders prescribing target firing. Thirty-five marksmen out of a company of forty-six men, one half of them recruits, with twenty of them averaging 87.90 per cent, is certainly a most excellent showing for Capt. Miles. The statements of "Columbia" so far they go, answer the criticisms as to the possibility of securing such a company score as that by which the Nevada trophy was carried to Fort Townsend this year. At the same time it is certainly to be desired that some means should be found of setting at rest such criticisms. To cast doubt upon the score is to lose something of the advantage of the emulation which results from the contest, and which it was its purpose to excite. It is of course much easier to question the accuracy of a score than it is to answer the objections raised against it. The officers concerned can do no more than they have already done, which is to certify to its accuracy. We are very glad therefore, of the contribution of our correspondent of last week to the discussion. It is quite true, as he says that in target practice if time and attention is given by officers and men enthused with the spirit of determination to win, almost any degree of proficiency is possible, and that it is strictly within the province of the design of the practice to determine the ways and means of securing proficiency.

This is further illustrated by the reports in regard to target practice, which come to us from Ft. Sill, where Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, has under his command Cos. C and G, 9th Cavalry, and Cos. C, D, E, I and K, 24th Infantry. Last year the post only furnished two marksmen, and this year up to date it has over 100. Out of nineteen officers fifteen are marksmen. The number of enlisted marksmen at the end of July was 85. It is expected that by the end of the year there will be about 150 marksmen, and all the men in the first or second class. The figure of merit of the several companies is correspondingly high, running from 80 down, making the post figure of merit about 63.85. It has taken constant and hard work to reach his standard, but the end certainly justifies the exertion. The rules governing target practice have been rigidly observed, and patience and intelligence and no small measure of enthusiasm on the part of officers and men have each added its share to the result. This is a clear showing as to what can be done if proper effort be made and the proper interest is manifested on the part of post and company commanders. As Gen. Terry said in his order of last year on rifle practice, "what one company can do another can." In Busk's "Handbook for Hythe" it is stated that "one hour a day of private practice in aiming drill will, in a few weeks, make a man a first-class shot," and this seems to have been demonstrated at Ft. Sill. Judging, therefore, from the record of firing for the past four months, that post has every reason to anticipate that at the end of the target year, Sept. 30 next, it will lead all the large garrisons. The colored soldiers at Sill have done well, and the white troops will have to look to their laurels, even at the longer ranges, where something more than mere expertness is required for the accomplishment of even fair results. We wish them success in their praiseworthy endeavors.

The programme for the third annual competition of the selected riflemen of the Department of Dakota is announced. Captain S. E. Blunt, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., of General Terry's staff, will be in charge. The competitors are to report at Fort Snelling, September 11th, and preliminary practice commences September 13th, 1883. The first six days will be occupied in practice at 200, 300, and 600 yards in the morning, and bull's-eye shooting in the afternoon (on the 5th and 6th days, at 800, 900, and 1000 yards.) On the 7th there will be a long range match in the morning, open to any member of the Regular Army, distances 800, 900, and 1000 yards, 7 shots at each distance, entrance fee 50 cents, 6 prizes, \$10, \$5, \$2, and 3 at \$1. In the

afternoon there will be a skirmisher's match, open to any member of the Regular Army, distances 600 to 200 yards, entrance fee 25 cents for each entry, 20 prizes in all, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5, two at \$3, four at \$2, and ten at \$1. On the 8th day, in the morning, there will be a regimental team match open to teams of six from each regiment in the Department of Dakota, 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots per man at each range, no entrance fee. The prize is a gold badge presented by the *Pioneer Press Co.*, of St. Paul. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th days, the prescribed competitions for places on the Department team will come off. On the afternoon of the 11th day there will be a regimental team skirmishers' match, with conditions as for skirmishers' match, the prize, the Department Commander's Gold Badge. There is also a short range match at 200 yards, for money prizes. In addition to the above matches and prizes, the Adjutant General of the Department (General Brock) offers a gold badge for the best aggregate score of the six days preliminary practice. This outlines a very acceptable programme, and General Terry and his officers are anxious for its thorough execution. The annual meeting of the Northwestern Rifle Association will be held on the Fort Snelling range during the Department firing, which will enhance the interest of the proceedings.

#### SUBSTITUTES IN THE MILITIA.

A PERNICIOUS practice which appears to be carried on in certain organizations of the National Guard as a regular custom, calls loudly for prompt and energetic action towards its suppression. It is a deplorable fact that a great number of company commanders have so defective an appreciation of their duties as officers and so little regard for their personal honor and soldierly reputation, that they habitually present at the annual musters, before the target butts, and on other official occasions, a number of men in the ranks of their companies dressed in the uniform of their organizations, who are not members of such organization. Generally these men personate others, whose names are carried on the rolls as members, but who are habitually derelict in their duties and fail to make their appearance on occasions when law and order require their presence. In other words, the substitutes personate the "dead wood" of the companies in which such practice is carried on. The object of this deception is the desire on the part of the company commander to show off a "big company" at muster and on parade, and on target practice to swell the number of marksmen by foisting a lot of men on to the rifle departments for practice who do not belong to the practicing organization. In order to execute this deception at muster the company commander knowingly and wilfully presents a false certificate over his own signature as an officer to the mustering officer, and if the deception escapes the notice of the latter, a false muster, one of the gravest offences under the articles of war, is the result. Besides the State is deceived as to the force it can rely upon in time of need, for it is safe to assume, that neither the shirk who absents himself habitually from duty, nor his equally miserable substitute, will make his appearance when the hour of danger arrives. The substitute who lends himself to this sort of thing is as bad as the shirk whom he represents. If he escapes detection at the butts the powder and ball he fires away as well as their cost to the State are wasted. If the game is successful in camp where the men draw pay and subsist at the expense of the State, the State is not only deceived as to the number of its soldiers, but also loses the pay and the cost of the subsistence without any return whatever. Neither the State nor the company or regiment in which these deceptions are carried on can therefore gain anything thereby, while the honor and reputation of the Guard suffers and its tone is lowered. The game cannot be carried out without the knowledge of the company commander, whose duty it is to know every member of his command personally. If he fails in this respect he is incompetent; if he knowingly represents the substitutes as *bona fide* members of the company, he is dishonest. In either case it is he who is alone to blame, and therefore no difficulty for the authorities in settling the responsibility if they desire to do so exists.

It is difficult to understand how a company commander can be obtuse enough to jeopardize his reputation for no other purpose than to present a large command, which to a great extent exists only on paper. A man with true military instincts would rather command 25 good men than 103 bummers, and it would be much better for certain commanders to try to improve the material under their charge than to go around finding fault with just and fair criticism. We have good foundation for the statement, that deceptions of this sort were carried out at the camp before the butts as well as in the ranks at muster, especially in certain or-

ganizations of the 1st and 2d Divisions, and the State has been defrauded of the pay, the subsistence and the ammunition consumed by these bogus soldiers.

The fundamental principle of a military organization is the personal honor of its members; if its customs and usages in this respect become lax its vital principle is gone. An officer who signs a false certificate is not fit to hold a commission, a fact worthy of reflection on the part of the authorities if they desire to uphold the honor and standing of the National Guard. Strict justice in this respect is also due to those organizations who refrain from such dishonorable practices, and it is the imperative duty of those in charge to stamp out all practices calculated to reflect discredit on the Guard.

THE Presidential party en route to the *Yellowstone* consists of President Arthur, Secretary Lincoln, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Senator Vest and son, Judge Rollins, Col. M. V. Sheridan, U. S. A., Gen. Asa Stager, and Surgeon W. H. Forwood, U. S. A. They arrived at Omaha from Chicago Aug. 4, but only stopped for a few minutes. They spent Sunday at Green River Station, on the Union Pacific road, and on Monday left there for Fort Washakie, doing 101 miles on that day to Camp Lord, on the Sweetwater, where a dinner awaited them, ordered by Capt. Lord, the depot quartermaster at Cheyenne. On Tuesday they left Camp Lord, President Arthur riding with the driver of the front wagon during the first stage of 31 miles to Little Papoose. After luncheon at the end of Red Canyon they continued on to Fort Washakie, reaching camp at 5.30 p. m. The Shoshone and Bannock Indians, upon whose reservation the camp is situated, turned out to welcome the Great Father. After a brief stay at Fort Washakie they proceed on horseback to the *Yellowstone* stone Park.

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks it has made a discovery. In a despatch from Fort Washakie Wyo. Ty., it says:

The political object of the Presidential trip and the peculiar composition of the party, came out to-day. Every effort has been made to have the public believe this trip a purely recreative one, with no underlying motives. Gen. Sheridan has exercised his power, not only to keep the press in ignorance, but in order to do so effectively, summarily threatened and arrested citizens of the United States on the Shoshone Reservation, in order that there might be no witnesses to the extraordinary transactions of to-day. During all the time he has been in charge of the Department of the Missouri, Sheridan has worked to secure the transfer of the Indians from the Interior to the War Department. All the Indians on the Shoshone Reservation, some 4,500 in number, convened in grand council Wednesday morning, to hear what message the Great Father had for them. Next to him sat the Great Father of the Shoshone, Washakie and Black Coal, of the Arapahoes. The Secretary of War was a silent but interested spectator. Chief Washakie lit the peace pipe and handed it to the President. The latter drew a short whiff and passed the pipe over to Black Coal. After the leaders had smoked to each other's welfare, Washakie spoke. He assured the Great Father of his perpetual friendship, of his long-buried hatchet, and the industry of his tribe. The startling Indian policy of Gen. Sheridan was then presented to the tribe. He proposed to do away with all reservations as such and Indian agencies and agents. In the place of the lands thus taken the Government would issue bonds bearing interest the same as any other Government bonds. These bonds would be issued in payment for all property, and the interest paid semi-annually. Under this act the Indians would be obliged to take up homesteads and live on the interest of the bonds and the product of the farms thus secured. This would effectually release the Indians from the control of the Indian Department, and place them absolutely at the mercy of the Department of War.

The despatch proceeds to state that this matter has several times been discussed by the President, Secretary Lincoln, and Gen. Crook, Teller always being left out of the conference for obvious reasons. Lincoln sympathizes with it, and the President, although apparently non-committal, will do all in his power to push it. The scheme will be presented to all the Indians before Congress meets. The Indians at the grand council promised to take the matter into consideration.

THE act of June 14, 1878, provides as follows:

And it shall be the duty of the several accounting officers of the Treasury to continue to receive, examine, and consider the justice and validity of all claims under appropriations, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of said section that may be brought before them within a period of five years.

Several months ago we advised officers of the Army and Navy who had claims against the Government under the appropriations referred to, to file them before June 14, 1883, as it was then supposed that, under the terms of this act, claims not filed previous to the date named, that is, within five years from June 14, 1878, would be outlawed. The 2d Comptroller, W. W. Upton, has decided, however, that with reference to claims not filed within the five years, the pre-existing laws are in force, and the duties of the accounting officers are the same as prescribed before the passage of the act in question.

THE Ordnance Bureau of the Army has executed contracts with the Gatling Gun Company, of Hartford, Conn., for 16 Gatling guns, of the latest improved model, at a cost of \$1,250 each. They are to be completed and sent to the national armory May 1, 1884.

THERE has recently been transferred from the War Department to the "abandoned property" division of the Treasury Department, a large quantity of Confederate scrip-bonds, representing several millions of dollars, which are, it is said, to be incinerated and converted into pulp.

## WEST POINT DESCRIBED FOR FRENCHMEN.

The June number of the *Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement*, Paris, contains an article of 37 pages on the U. S. Military Academy, prepared at the request of the editor of the *Revue* by "J. Forsyth, D.D., LL.D., Chaplain, Professeur de Morale et de Droit et P. S. Michie, Docteur en Philosophie, Professeur de Physique à l'Académie Militaire des Etats-Unis." The history of the Academy is given at length, extracts being made from various authorities, such as Sparks's Correspondence of Washington, American State Papers, and reports of Secretaries McHenry and Knox, Superintendent John Williams, and Professor Ellicott. An account of the organization and government of the Academy follows, with a description of the qualifications required for admission, the plan of study, and the methods of instruction and discipline. As to the results of the examinations for admission, the readers of the *Revue* are told that:

Une statistique de l'Académie, de 1838 à 1879, et dont il n'est pas nécessaire de donner ici les détails, montre que plus du tiers des jeunes gens de dix-sept à vingt-deux ans choisis par les membres du Congrès pour représenter leur district sont incapables de passer un examen satisfaisant sur l'arithmétique, la géographie, l'histoire des Etats-Unis, la grammaire anglaise, la lecture, l'écriture et l'orthographe. Trois seulement sur 5 admissions réussissent à obtenir des degrés dans le cours des études prescrites; en sorte que, sur le nombre total de ceux qui ont été désignés, seulement 38 sur 100 obtiennent finalement une commission dans l'armée. Il ne faut pas oublier que l'incapacité de suivre le cours est la cause principale des revois de l'Académie avant la graduation. Il est évident que les jeunes gens ainsi choisis et désignés ne brillent pas, en général, par leurs connaissances scolaires; au contraire, ils sont, sous ce rapport, grandement au-dessous de la moyenne des élèves admis dans les basse classes à Harvard, Yale, Princeton et autres collèges.

A description is given of the attempt made to destroy the Academy in 1844 by the passage of resolutions calling for its suppression by the Legislatures of New York, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, and the presentation to Congress of petitions to the same effect. These were answered in a report from the Military Committee of the House, prepared by Hamilton Fish. Extracts from this report are given with this comment:

Malgré cette justification triomphante de l'Académie en face des accusations portées contre elle par des assemblées ignorantes et malgré les compétitions envieuses de la milice; en dépit des preuves accumulées dans le rapport au sujet des services que l'institution avait rendus et rendait encore au pays, il est probable que, dans la guerre du Mexique (1845-7), ses ennemis seraient arrivés soit à en obtenir la suppression complète, soit à la dénaturer, en introduisant dans sa constitution quelque changement radical et malaisant. Lorsque cette guerre éclata, il y avait plus de 500 gradués de l'Académie dans les différentes armes et peut-être autant ayant abandonné l'armée pour la vie civile, mais tous prêts à reprendre l'épée à l'appel de leur pays. Notre armée régulière commandée par ces gradués avait acquis de l'expérience et avait appris la discipline dans les combats qu'elle avait eu à livrer aux sauvages sur toute notre vaste frontière ou dans les marais de la Floride; mais elle était beaucoup trop peu considérable pour la tâche qu'il y avait alors à remplir. Le gouvernement fut donc obligé de faire appel aux régiments de volontaires et de s'appuyer beaucoup sur eux. Ces régiments, levés subitement, étaient naturellement composés de nouvelles recrues. Ces braves volontaires, qui montrèrent des aptitudes remarquables à devenir les meilleurs des soldats, firent voir combien ils appréciaient l'éducation donnée par l'Académie militaire, en s'adressant à ses élèves; toutes les fois qu'ils pouvaient en trouver, pour commander leurs régiments. La guerre du Mexique menée si rapidement, et ses heureux résultats donnèrent une immense réputation à l'Académie, etc., en somme, on peut dire que sa popularité s'est perpétuée de cette époque jusqu'à nos jours.

As to the system of training we are told that:

Il s'agit dès lors de développer, chez ceux qui ont passé les examens préliminaires, la force et la santé physiques, de cultiver, pendant les quatre années de leur séjour à l'Académie, leur nature morale, leur nature rationnelle et intellectuelle, de manière à rendre capables de comprendre rapidement et d'accomplir facilement les devoirs d'un officier subalterne dans l'armée particulière où ils seront finalement désignés, et, de temps en temps, d'accomplir les devoirs des grades plus élevés auxquels l'avancement pourrait les porter.

Il n'y a pas de doute sur la grande importance que l'on a toujours attribuée aux exercices physiques, si ut leur heureux résultat. Les cadets sont des types parfaits de vigueur corporelle. Les lois qui assurent la vigueur sont bien connues, et les résultats de soixante années d'expérience attestent la sagesse du système introduit en 1817 par le général Thayer.

A description is also given of the system of battalion organization, for the development of the habit of command, and a description of the intellectual training in which mathematics have so large a place: "elles développent l'idée de raison et de proportion, c'est-à-dire suivant le professeur Challis, les conceptions fondamentales de l'entendement humain unies à la faculté de raisonner sur la quantité."

The article, in short, gives a very full and intelligent description of the institution organized by the United States for the education of those destined for the military service of their country.

La nature morale doit être cultivée chez les cadets, de manière à développer en eux l'honnêteté dans les pensées et dans les actions, le respect le plus absolu de la vérité, non seulement dans les relations entre camarades, mais dans toutes les affaires de la vie. Ce but est poursuivi par le maintien du service religieux le dimanche, par des lectures régulières sur la morale et par ce que nous pouvons appeler un legs inappréciable de vérité et d'honneur, transmis de mains en mains comme un dépôt sacré et qu'on ne doit pas diminuer. On traite de la physiologie du cadet à une existence réelle et substantielle; il est aujourd'hui reconnu, comme un de ceux qui distinguent West Point. Le sens moral demande une culture analogue à celle de l'intelligence; les jeunes gens reconnaissent volontiers ou moins pratiquent suffisamment la moralité incorporée dans le sentiment général de la communauté où ils vivent. Bien que la plupart des cadets sient en l'avantage de recevoir dans la famille une éducation chrétienne, on trouve toujours, dans chaque nouvelle promotion, des jeunes gens n'apportant que les germes du mensonge et de l'immoralité. Mais il existe, et il a toujours existé dans le corps des cadets envisagé

dans son ensemble un amour et une pratique de la vérité poussés au plus haut degré. Cette qualité du vrai soldat se fait sentir au début même de la carrière du jeune cadet; non seulement son supérieur (un cadet), mais encore ses camarades lui enseignent que, quelle que soient les circonstances, soit qu'il s'agisse de la plus légère réprimande, soit que la plus sévère des punitions où le renvoi menacent lui ou un de ses camarades, sa parole doit rester intacte et doit exprimer toute la vérité, sans subterfuges et sans détours. Il est difficile de lutter contre l'ostéosme qui atteint le mensonge volontaire. Ce sentiment général du corps détourné de ce méfait, sinon de la tentation de la commettre, ceux qui, dès leurs plus jeunes ans, n'ont reçu qu'une éducation morale déficiente; il imprime dans le cœur de tous une foi en la confiance réciproquement qui dure toute la vie. Il règne, en outre, dans l'école, un respect plein de dignité pour tous ceux qui ont des convictions religieuses et qui conforment leur vie à ces convictions, ainsi que pour tous ceux qui envisagent consciencieusement le devoir, quelle que soit du reste la divergence qui les sépare des opinions généralement admises dans le corps. Fait digne d'être mentionné: outre le service ordinaire du dimanche, qui a lieu dans la chapelle et auquel assiste le corps tout entier, il y a des réunions de prière dont la fréquentation est purement volontaire; ces réunions comprennent plus de 70 assistants sur un corps de 225 élèves; elles sont organisées et conduites par les cadets eux-mêmes, indépendamment de toute direction et de toute influence du dehors.

## RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL ELISHA G. MARSHALL, Colonel U. S. Army (retired), a brave and efficient officer, died at Canandaigua, N. Y., August 3, the cause of death being principally the result of wounds received in action during the War of the Rebellion. Gen. Marshall was a native of New York; entered the Military Academy in 1845; was graduated July 1, 1850; promoted brevet 2d lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Infantry, and assigned to duty at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, May 15, 1851, he was promoted 2d lieutenant 6th U. S. Infantry, and sent to Fort Gibson, and subsequently to Fort Kearny, Nebraska. He remained on duty at that post until 1858, when he was detailed to accompany the Utah expedition. March 26, 1855, he was promoted 1st lieutenant. He participated in the famous march to California in that year, and remained a year on post duty at Benicia. In 1856 he was assigned to duty at Fort Mojave, New Mexico, and at this point he engaged in his first skirmish in a brush with the Indians. During the year preceding the Rebellion Gen. Marshall was engaged in the recruiting service. He was sent to Rochester, N. Y., March, 1861, for duty as mustering and disbursing officer for a year. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was promoted captain in his regiment, and on the 20th of April, 1862, accepted the appointment of colonel of the 13th New York Volunteers, and joined the Army of the Potomac. He was in the Virginia peninsula campaign; the siege of Yorktown; the reconnaissance and capture of Hanover Court-house, May 29, 1862; the battle of Mechanicsville, June 25; the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, at which for gallant and meritorious services he was brevetted major; the battles of Malvern Hill, Manassas, and Antietam, the skirmish at Shepherdstown, and march to Falmouth, Va., and finally the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In this battle he was severely wounded and went on leave of absence until May, 1863. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, December 13, 1862, for his gallantry at Fredericksburg, and on the 23d of May, 1863, was mustered out of the Volunteer service. Upon recovery from his wounds he was sent to Rochester as mustering and disbursing officer. On the 4th of Jan., 1864, he was appointed colonel of the 14th N. Y. Artillery, and served in the harbor defences of New York until May of that year, when he again took the field and commanded the brigade to which his regiment was attached in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. He was engaged in the movements around Spottsylvania, the battles of North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, and finally the assault on Petersburg, Va., on June 17, 1864. Here he was again severely wounded, and compelled to go on sick leave. He rejoined his command, however, during the month of July, and for his distinguished services in leading the assault on the mine he was brevetted colonel in the Regular Army, July 30, 1864. He was taken prisoner on that day immediately after the explosion of the mine, and was held a captive until April, 1865. After his release he assumed command of the brigade in the defence of Washington, and remained there until the following July. He was mustered out of the volunteer service August 16, 1865, and, having been promoted major 5th U. S. Infantry June 12, 1865, was assigned to recruiting service. From August 12, 1866, to February 20, 1867, he commanded Fort Union, New Mexico, when his disabilities compelled him to go before the Retiring Board, and he was retired with the rank of colonel September 11, 1867. In the volunteer service he received the brevets of brigadier and major-general, and on the 13th of March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general in the Regular Army for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Gen. Marshall was well known throughout the Army, and the news of his death will be received with universal regret.

The remains were taken to Rochester, N. Y., where they lay in State in the Court-house rotunda on Sunday forenoon, August 5, and were viewed by thousands of people. The funeral ceremonies took place in the rotunda, and the remains were then taken to Mount Hope Cemetery. The bearers were all members of the "Old Thirteenth." The hearse was drawn by four gray horses, and was guarded on either side by an escort of two members of the 13th New York. At the left of the hearse marched the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the volunteer veterans. At the rear of the hearse and acting as an escort was a line of local civic and military organizations. On

arrival at the Cemetery, Past Master John E. Morey delivered the Masonic service at the grave, after which three rounds were fired over it. The streets along the line of march and at the Cemetery were thronged with people, and Rochester has seldom seen so imposing a funeral.

In a notice of the late Brevet Major HENRY H. PIERCE, U. S. A., 1st Lieutenant 21st Inf., his regimental commander, Gen. Morrow, says:

His intellectual training was of the most thorough character. He was an erudit mathematician and excellent linguist, and was more or less familiar with almost every branch of human knowledge. As a Latin scholar he was not excelled in America. He did not claim for himself such nice knowledge of this language as would enable him to detect, as claimed by pedants, in the flavor, so to speak, of a sentence, whether it had been written on the Tiber or in one of the provinces, but the splendid rendering which he gave of the world of the *Aeneid* from its Roman to the English garb leaves no doubt of his mastership of the nicest subtleties of the Latin tongue. This work is a monument of patient toil and accurate scholarship. It has already become an English classic, and this not only because of its fidelity to the great original, whose spirit it has preserved, but on account of the absolute purity of its English. An examination will show that Pierce's translation of Virgil's great epic contains a larger portion of words derived from the Anglo-Saxon than is found in any other author. John Bunyan is not excepted. Aside from its other great merits, this alone makes it a favorite book with students, and is alone working the source of the strength of the noblest language in the world—a language which is the native tongue of the two most enlightened and powerful members of the family of nations, and is destined to be the most universally spoken of any language that has ever existed. It may be said of Pierce's translation of Virgil and Horace (the odes of Horace are now in press), and the same remarks will be equally true of his original compositions in verse, what Macaulay said of the *Plague's Progress*: "there is no book in our literature on which we could so readily stake the fame of the old unpolished English; no book which shows so well how rich that language is in its own proper wealth, and how little it has been improved by all that it has borrowed." His translation of the *Odes et Horace* will place his name even higher on the roll of authors than did his rendering of Virgil. It may be safely predicted that the name of Henry H. Pierce is destined to an enduring place in literature.

As an officer, Pierce was brave almost to temerity. On one occasion, during the siege of Petersburg, he was in command of a water battery on James River when it was assaulted by a fleet of rebel rams—three or four in number. With desperate courage and unflinching tenacity he held his position until he stood almost alone amid the actual wreck of his fort, and at last the enemy in sheer despair were compelled to withdraw, leaving the young captain master of the field. Such gallantry did not go unrewarded. He was thanked in orders, and preserved with laudable pride to the hour of his death the testimonials of his superior officers to his worth and bravery, and had the honor of receiving for his gallantry, at the hands of his Government, the "brevet of major for conspicuous gallantry"—language seldom found in a commission. He also received two other brevets for gallantry on other fields. At the conclusion of the war Major Pierce returned to Connecticut, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. To the dash and gallantry of the soldier, Major Pierce united the refinement and elegance of the scholar and man of taste. In his death the Army has lost a brave and accomplished officer and literature one of its ornaments and pillars.

He was modest, quiet, and unobtrusive in his intercourse with men, seeking seclusion rather than public notoriety, and he wore his learning as a man who is accustomed to it wears a garment. If he sometimes gave offence by a manner made irritable by great bodily suffering, he was prompt in offering the most ample atonement. He was warm in his friendships and placable in his animosities; and was one of the most affectionate of husbands and indulgent of parents. He was a firm believer in the truth of the Christian religion, and died in the hope of the fulfillment of all its promises. If Pierce could have selected the manner and place of his death he would have chosen to die the death of a soldier, at the post of danger and duty, surrounded by men wearing the uniform, to whom he was always kind and considerate, and under the flag for which he had bravely fought, and for which he had a reverence second only to his reverence for God. He did die at the post of duty. He was under orders to conduct a second scientific expedition through the mountains in which lie between the Columbia river and British America. The state of his health was such that he was advised not to undertake a work so full of toil and exposure, but he was accustomed to obeying orders, and so he went forth like one devoted to sacrifice, and his life went out before he fairly reached the threshold of his labors. He died as heroic a death as though he had fallen in the water battery on James river amid the thunder and splendor of battle.

In an official order Gen. Miles says:

The Department Commander announces, with regret, the death of 1st Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Henry H. Pierce, 21st Infantry, while on special duty in the field, engaged in important topographical explorations, under special instructions from these headquarters. The record of this officer is one of marked character and distinction, and his decease suggests special mention. Entering the Service for the preservation of the Government as a sergeant in the 1st Connecticut Volunteers in May, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of major, rendering valuable and distinguished services for which he was three times brevetted, on one occasion for "conspicuous gallantry." At the close of the war he was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Infantry, and subsequently being transferred to the 21st Infantry, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in May, 1871. He possessed not only those qualities which grace an officer of the Government, but as a scholar he had few equals, and his authorship held high rank. His literary attainments were of the highest order. The excellence of his translations of the Latin classics and his own compositions have already received marked testimonial and strong commendation from some of the most eminent scholars of the age. During the past eight years he has served a good portion of his time at remote frontier posts, and has also been engaged against hostile Indians in the northwest. In the autumn of last year he was engaged in a military reconnaissance in an unexplored district of Washington Territory, and at the hour of his death was occupied in completing the work then begun. The exposure and hardships of military life in the great civil war and on the frontier had undermined his physical strength, and disease fixed its fatal hand upon him. He died at his post, in the field, in the line of duty, and his remains now rest, buried near the upper Columbia river, mid the wild scenes of nature far from friends and kindred. In the death of Lieut. Pierce the Service has lost a most earnest and valuable officer, and the sympathy of the Department Commander is extended to his bereaved family. To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal

I should like to add my humble tribute to the memory of Bvt. Captain H. H. Pierce, 21st Infantry, who died "at his post" on the Upper Columbia river, on the 17th ultimo. I knew Captain Pierce well when was detailed by the War Department from 1871 to 1875, as Instructor of Military Tactics at the University of this State, and was one of his class in mathematics and military science. I know him well and loathed him. Who did not? He was a scholar of the highest attainments, a gentleman of the nicest honor, a most earnest, zealous and devoted teacher, and a Christian of the purest life. Oh! What a memory of good works, kind words and godly deeds he left behind him. He gave with prodigality to the church, he labored with untiring zeal for the school, and he left it with the faculty, the students and the people in tears and shouting benedictions on his head. He was so gentle, so brave, so good, so noble. What else could he be? Oh! Most noble dead. How, like a star, your example led us. The wild wastes of the Columbia never flowed by a more holy grave. Peace forevermore

J. Hor Woods.

PHILIPPE, W. Va., Aug. 5, 1873.

MR. EDWARD FOX, a training stock broker of New York, who was acquainted with Surgeon Semig during the Modoc war, in speaking of him said: "Surgeon Semig was a very

AUGUST 11, 1888

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

38

popular man, liked by everybody—a very active man, who did his duty manfully. After the Canby massacre, and after the three days' fight, when the Modocs were driven from their stronghold in the lava beds, an expedition was sent out from the main camp under the command of Captain Evan Thomas, of the 4th Artillery, to reconnoiters a sand butte, with a view of placing a mortar battery there. There were seven or eight officers and from forty to fifty soldiers. The boys went away cheerfully, not dreaming of the presence of serious danger. The command was ambushed and a terrible engagement took place, generally known as the Thomas massacre. Only six or seven of the command survived. Semig was the only officer who came from that awful field alive. He was wounded in the shoulder and in the leg. The leg had to be amputated soon after. Badly wounded as he was, Dr. Semig cared for others more than for himself, and went crawling around among the wounded, rendering every assistance within his power. It was a horrible affair. During the night the Indians went over the field, robbing the wounded, scalping them, or breaking their heads with stones. Dr. Semig in some way managed to keep off the Indians with his revolver. The few survivors lay on the field of massacre all night. They were relieved the following day by an expedition from the main camp, and those who were well enough were sent down to San Francisco. That was the last serious fight of the war."

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN F. GRAFTON, formerly a lieutenant of the 19th U. S. Infantry, died at Deer Park, Md., July 29, 1888. He was a native of Ohio, and entered the Volunteer service from that State as a 1st lieutenant, and served during the war. On the 6th of May, 1867, he was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 29th U. S. Infantry, receiving the brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain for gallant services in the battles of Atlanta and Jonesboro'. In 1869 he was transferred to the 11th U. S. Infantry, placed on the unassigned list in 1870, and Aug. 3d, of that year, was assigned to the 19th U. S. Infantry. On the 1st of Sept., 1870, he left the service to engage in the practice of law, at Washington, which he continued until his death.

We regret to note the death, at Fort Riley, Kansas, July 26, of the son of Lieut. J. A. Olmsted, 9th U. S. Cavalry, an infant seven months old.

MR. L. L. Conrad, a son of Secretary of War Coard during the Fillmore Administration, was shot and killed by his wife, near Glydon, Md., on Aug. 7. It does not yet appear whether the shooting was accidental or the result of temporary aberration.

MRS. ELIZA GRACIE HALSEY, widow of Rev. Charles Halsey, daughter of the late Charles King, LL.D., President of Columbia College, and mother of Lieut. W. F. Halsey, U. S. Navy, died at Elizabeth, N. J., August 8, in her 73d year. Mrs. Halsey, who was also a granddaughter of Rufus King, at the age of fourteen years was one of those young ladies selected to welcome Lafayette to New York at Castle Garden, when he visited this country in 1824.

MAJOR WM. M. BEEBE, Jr., formerly a Captain in the 38th Infantry, who died in Washington, on Monday last, by his own act, was 41 years of age, having entered the Volunteer Service in 1861, when he was but 19, as a 2d Lieutenant in the 41st Ohio, Gen. Hazen's regiment. When the General assumed command of a brigade, he became a member of his staff. His promotion was rapid, and he earned the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, which he had at 23, by exceptionally gallant conduct. On the 7th of March, 1867, he was appointed a Captain of the 38th U. S. Infantry, and the same day was brevetted Major for gallant services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., where he was badly wounded in the head. The ball, which was never recovered, troubled him to the end. He was mustered out of the Army under the act of 1871. Since then he has been in civil life, but his military training unfitted him for work in mercantile pursuits, and about two years ago he went to Washington to endeavor to secure a restoration to the Service, accepting an appointment in connection with the Signal Service. Meanwhile he failed to receive a reinstatement, Senator Edmunds objecting to his bill on account of his age. He was in charge of the Greely expedition of last year, and expected to go again this year, but it was thought best that he should not. In the meantime, however, he had drawn six months pay in advance, and he spent it in providing himself with an outfit, so that the revocation of his orders left him penniless. His many troubles broke his spirits, for he was a very sensitive man, and finally resulted in an aberration of mind, while suffering from which he committed suicide, by taking an overdose of laudanum, as above mentioned.

THE French papers announce the death of Comte Henri de Bonnile, general of division, who was born in 1824, and was educated at the school of St. Cyr. He was the grandson of the celebrated Marshal Bonnile, whose name figures in the "Marseillaise," where patriots, after being recommended to show themselves magnanimous warriors are told to be down on those sanguinary despots—

"Les complices de Bonnile :  
Tous ces tigres sans pitié  
Déchirent le sein de leur mère !"

PASSED A BT. PAYMASTER CALLENDER J. LEWIS, U. S. Navy, died at Frankfort, Ky., August 9. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from the State June 28, 1877.

## HAZING AT WEST POINT.

Immediately after Cadet Hartigan was dismissed for hazing Cadet Acuff, he went to Washington, and addressed a respectful letter to the Secretary of War, complaining that the grossest injustice had been done him, and asking that he be reinstated. In his letter he alleged many reasons why he should not be adjudged guilty, and withal made an apparently reasonable appeal in his own behalf. The Secretary of War had the letter referred to Superintendent Merritt, who reported on it August 1, as follows:

From the time the new cadets reported this year until the present, everything has been done by the authorities of the Academy to prevent hazing. Both the Commandant and Superintendent have given many verbal orders and cautions on the subject. The sentinels who have received severe floggings seem to have been selected because of their isolation. His post, No. 3, is along the flank of the encampment, next to Fort Clinton, and the post next to him were occupied by fourth classmen. The facts in the case are as reported in my letter of July 25 to the Adjutant General of the Army, as stated by the new cadet, Acuff, who is a manly young fellow from Tennessee, and who made his statements under the positive orders of the Commandant and Superintendent, in separate interviews, and only after being told that it was his duty, and that he must answer the questions of his superior officers.

To believe for a moment that the new cadet, Acuff, states other than the truth is simply impossible. There is now no question that there was a deliberate plan formed and entered into to throw the sentinel into the ditch of Fort Clinton, and to do him violence and bodily injury, and that ex-Cadet Hartigan was the prime mover in the matter. As there was not positive proof of this when I wrote my letter above referred to, I did not mention the evidence. It appears, however, from the statements of the corporal of the guard and the sentinel that after the visit of the corporal, some cadet, not known to the authorities, was stabbed with the bayonet by the sentinel. This, in consequence of orders given by the corporal to the sentinel to defend himself with his arms in case he was further annoyed. On this ex-Cadet Hartigan appeared as an officer armed with a sword, provided with the countersign, was challenged and advanced, gave the countersign, and then asked the sentinel his orders, and said, "You have used your arms most too freely. Some one may be hurt," and immediately after bade the sentinel face outward, when he called out the hour, at which time he was hurled into the ditch by persons from behind.

All this points to a design and collusion, and to ex-Cadet Hartigan, whose record is one of habitual neglect of the regulations, and as a ringleader.

It is to be regretted that the guilt of those who shared with ex-Cadet Hartigan this shameful and exceptional abuse of a sentinel cannot be established. If it could be done, I would recommend for them the same punishment as has been given to Hartigan. But certainly the fact that it is difficult in the corps of cadets to get evidence against those guilty of the brutal and unmanly practice of hazing should be the least reason urged for permitting the escape of those known to be guilty.

As to ex-Cadet Hartigan's reasons for making the request to be reinstated, first, the proof against him is positive and convincing. Besides, on ample time being given him to make denial as to the matter he refused to explain the charge. Second, The commandant of cadets has inquired into the report given the sentinel for making contradictory statements and has reported that there is no foundation for the charge. Third, Ex-Cadet Hartigan, armed with sword and belt, provided with the countersign, was challenged, advanced, gave the countersign, and then asked the sentinel his orders and said, "You have used your arms most too freely. Some one may be hurt," and soon after ordered the sentinel to face outward away from the camp, when he announced the hour.

In addition to all this the sentinel averred that when challenged ex-Cadet Hartigan replied, "Officer of the guard." Certainly without determining this point in dispute there is sufficient evidence as to the personating of the officer of the guard, and the sentinel declares he thought him an officer of the guard or a person whose orders he—the sentinel—was bound to obey.

In conclusion, Gen. Merritt recites the questions asked Hartigan which he refused to answer, and says he knows of no reason why the request of Hartigan to be reinstated should be granted.

To the *Editor of the Sun*—Sir: Your article headed "Dismissed for Devilish," has one of the principals Cadet Acuff, of Tennessee, with whom the writer is well acquainted. There is a manifest effort to throw odium upon Cadet Acuff in that article, which is but thinly disguised by an appearance of fairness. Mr. Acuff was a former student of the University of Tennessee. He was a cadet officer in the corps of cadets of that institution. He is well drilled, and as well acquainted with the duties of a soldier as the average third classman of the U. S. Military Academy. In addition he is a manly, intelligent young gentleman. He paid his own expenses at the University of Tennessee by teaching school during vacations, and took a high stand in his class. In scholarship he will undoubtedly be among the best of his class at West Point. Yet he is compelled to submit to the absurd and yet shameful indignities which cling to West Point life, despite the fact that all sensible people recognize them as a disgrace to the National Academy.

This "devilish of plebes" is a relic of barbarism which makes every West Pointer of any sense blush for his Alma Mater. Like "hazing" at a number of our American colleges, and "flogging" in England, "deviling" and running it on the plebes" still survives in spite of all efforts to suppress it. How the cadets at the Military Academy can walk daily on that historic plain in the presence of the statues of Thayer, and Sedgwick, and Custer, and other noble soldiers, and yet can descend to the lowness of going in a gang of thirty to impose upon a single fellow cadet, merely because he is a stranger among them, is a mystery too deep for ordinary human intelligence to fathom.

One great evil of this outrageous custom is the irreparable injury done to the new cadet in case the affair comes to the notice of the authorities. The unfortunate plebe is always blamed for the exposed, and is sure to be a "cut man" ever afterward. Such will undoubtedly be the fate of Mr. Acuff. Yet the writer believes and trusts that he will have the manliness to go through his West Point course, doing his full duty as a student and a soldier, and at last show his silly persecutors that he is superior to their folly and malice.

Adjutant General Drum, who has just returned from a Western tour, is reported as saying that he was present with Secretary Lincoln much of the time during his visit in Chicago, and that the most potent personal and political influence was directed upon the Secretary to secure the restoration of Cadet Hartigan, who was appointed from Illinois. The influence was such as it might have been supposed would have secured the immediate revocation of the order, but it did not. The Secretary firmly but courteously replied that he did not think Hartigan was falsely accused at all. The Superintendent of the Academy did not think so, and he would not so long as he was Secretary of War, tolerate at the Academy the presence of any cadet who preferred hazing to obedience to its rules and discipline. He therefore positively declined to restore Hartigan.

## GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE Grand Army encampment at Denver, Colorado, came to a close July 29, and is universally held to be a most successful and enthusiastic affair. The following resolution indicates the views of the organization in the matter of appointments to positions under the Government:

"Resolved, That being pledged to obey the laws of the land, we claim the right to insist that all others should be held to do a like obedience, and inasmuch as section 1751 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that disabled soldiers and sailors shall be preferred for appointments to civil service, we demand its full and unqualified enforcement in all departments of the civil service. This law was the outgrowth of the honest gratitude of the American people for the soldiers and sailors who saved the Union, and the honor and integrity of the nation is involved, in its full and ample enforcement."

Special features of the meeting were the organization of a woman's national auxiliary to the Grand Army, and the recognition of the women's relief corps. The former organization will have a seat with the national encampment, and its membership is not confined to the mothers, wives, daughters, or sisters of Union soldiers. The Royal "A" is eligible. Miss Florence Barker of Maiden, Mass., was elected president. Despite Denver's enthusiasm over the old soldiers, there passed a resolution of dissatisfaction with the "management (or lack of management) shown in all the arrangements connected with the encampment." The next gathering will be held at Minneapolis, Minn.

Commander-in-Chief Vandervoort delivered an address, in which he said that during the year he attended 9 department encampments, delivered 148 addresses, visited 156 posts, and travelled 40,400 miles. Kansas is again the banner department. The gain in that State to March 31 is 5,798 members and 127 posts; Missouri comes next with a gain of 57 posts and 2,108 members; Iowa, 1,038 members and 78 posts; Michigan, 67 posts and 3,460 members; Wisconsin, 1,681 members and 46 posts; Indiana, 4,171 members and 105 posts; Colorado, 1,194 members, with New Mexico and Dakota separated from it; Illinois, 33,357 members, 69 posts; Vermont, 847 members; Ohio, 6,849 members, 94 posts; New York, 7,260 members and 88 posts; Pennsylvania, 4,034 members and 80 posts; Nebraska, 1,760 members and 52 posts; Minnesota, 821 per cent gain; Maine, 1,434 members and 12 posts, and Massachusetts, 1,871 members and 9 posts. These gains are up to and including March 31, 1883. All the departments show a gain, and in the supplemental report, showing an increase during the June quarter, the grandest increase in the history of the order is noted. Illinois alone gained in the June quarter 103 posts and 3,703 members. The total gain in the year was 971 posts and 55,076 members, or 66 1/2 per cent. During the year the following permanent departments have been organized: West Virginia, Kentucky, Oregon and Dakota, Arkansas and Washington, and New Mexico, the last-named being a provisional department. The prospects are good in Tennessee, where there is now a sufficient number to organize. The Gulf department has posts at New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Galveston, and Sherman, Texas. The post at Honolulu is in fine condition, and bids fair to include every veteran on the island.

It was decided that there was no necessity for an investigation into the affairs of the Dayton, Ohio, Soldiers' Home. The committee having the matter in charge say:

"The papers referred to in the address in relation to the retirement of enlisted men in the Regular Army after a lengthened term of service present a subject which requires more time for its consideration than can be devoted to it at this encampment. We regard it as unwise to impugn the already great and increasing influence of the Grand Army of the Republic by expressing an opinion upon any subject until it has been maturely considered and fully understood. We therefore beg leave to return the papers to the encampment without recommendation."

A resolution against the barbarous crime of polygamy was passed, and one recognizing the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America as entitled to the confidence and support of all comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

## FORT SHAW, M. T.

AUG. 3, 1883.

The month of July was very pleasant, but in want of rain, as the hot weather was burning the grass.

Major Hughes, 3d Inf., and Inspector General, Dept. of Dakota, arrived here on the 21st of last month, inspected the troops on the 23d, and the Quartermaster's Dept., 23d, leaving the 24th for Camp Stearns and Sweet Grass Hills.

A grand ball and birthday party was given July 21st in honor of Genl. Brooke. Music excellent, being under the leadership of Prof. Truett.

A hop was given, July 19th, by Lieut. and Mrs. Hale, ever present, enjoying themselves. Officers' Club gave a dance on the 30th, must be being furnished by the string band. A hop was given on the 26th by Lieut. and Mrs. McCoy.

Miss Nellie Carroll, of Helena, paid us a visit for a couple of weeks, being the guest of Mrs. Lieut. Hale.

Lt.-Col. Gibson is expected to return from Fort Snelling about the 7th of this month.

Lieut. Stouch, Sergt. Cottier, and a detail of three privates, left on the 17th of July for the Blackfoot Agency, returning the 24th. Lieut. Stouch went to inspect Indian supplies.

Col. Mosie's, Co. A, 3d Inf., gave a hop and supper, July 25, in behalf of the men of that company, whose time expires in the months of August and September, this year. Dancing was continued till midnight, when supper was announced.

Hospital Steward Charles Parker, left July 31st for Fort Ellis. He was formerly a private of Co. K, 5th Inf., and was well liked, by many friends wishing him success in his new position.

"AZAL."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NEWPORT (R. L.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. L., Aug. 10.

General Alexander, U. S. A., and wife, have left town.

Capt. G. F. Barstow, U. S. A., is spending the summer at his cozy retreat on the East river, in Portsmouth, near this place.

Capt. A. R. Randolph, of England, is the guest of Mr. Hugo Fritsch, the Austrian Consul-General, at New York.

A piano is needed, so say the boys, aboard the *New Hampshire*. The instrument in use is a melodeon which is sadly out of tune.

Capt. Field, Capt. Morris, and Lieut. Alexander, of Fort Adams, are often seen on the polo grounds.

Major Parker, U. S. A., is at the Kay Street House.

Capt. G. H. Perkins, U. S. N., is in town the guest of Mr. Wald, of Boston.

Prof. S. F. Baird, the United States Fish Commissioner and President of the Smithsonian Institute, is a guest of Capt. C. C. Churchill, U. S. A., who is his brother-in-law. The United States Fish Commission Steamer *Albatross* is in the harbor.

J. G. Foster, U. S. N., is at the Perry House.

The U. S. Steamer *Despatch*, having aboard Miss Arthur, the President's daughter, and several lady friends, arrived here Saturday and sailed hence on Monday, for Block Island.

The Revenue Cutter *Samuel Dexter* went to Vineyard Haven to coal on Tuesday.

Senator Jones of Florida, is at the Ocean House.

Lieut. J. Hunsicker, U. S. N., and family, who have been at Newport for nearly two years, have gone to Buffalo. Lieut. H. being detached from the Torpedo station, August 4th. The family leave many warm friends behind them.

The members of the late Torpedo class, with a few exceptions, including Commander Leary and Lieut. Little, have gone to their new stations. Their visit to Newport has been a pleasant as well as a busy one. They have had but little time for recreation, their arduous studies taking all their time. A class never graduated with higher honors. The department of the members to the station and on shore has been very creditable to themselves and to the Navy. They made many warm friends and should they ever return here they will receive a cordial welcome.

Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., is at the Ocean House.

Lieut. Little, U. S. N., attended the meet at Monday's for hunts.

THE semi-annual *Navy Register* to August 1, 1883, makes its appearance this week corrected to date.

THE German Marines, as well as the army, have been armed with the revolving gun, in order to test its efficiency.

THE *Moniteur de l'Armee* of July 22, publishes a decree ordering the creation of two additional battalions of the Foreign Legion. This corps was created in 1831 for service in Africa, and has consisted sometimes of one, sometimes of two battalions. Since 1861 there has been only one regiment with a strength of 2,500 men.

## WEST POINT DESCRIBED FOR FRENCHMEN.

The June number of the *Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement*, Paris, contains an article of 37 pages on the U. S. Military Academy, prepared at the request of the editor of the *Revue* by "J. Forsyth, D.D., LL.D., Chaplain, Professeur de Morale et de Droit et P. S. Michie, Docteur en Philosophie, Professeur de Physique à l'Académie Militaire des Etats-Unis." The history of the Academy is given at length, extracts being made from various authorities, such as Sparks's Correspondence of Washington, American State Papers, and reports of Secretaries McHenry and Knox, Superintendent John Williams, and Professor Elliott. An account of the organization and government of the Academy follows, with a description of the qualifications required for admission, the plan of study, and the methods of instruction and discipline. As to the results of the examinations for admission, the readers of the *Revue* are told that:

Une statistique de l'Académie, de 1838 à 1879, et dont il n'est pas nécessaire de donner ici les détails, montre que plus du tiers des jeunes gens de dix-sept à vingt-deux ans choisis par les membres du Congrès pour représenter leur district sont incapables de passer un examen satisfaisant sur l'arithmétique, la géographie, l'histoire des Etats-Unis, la grammaire anglaise, la lecture, l'écriture et l'orthographe. Trois seulement sur 5 admis réussissent à obtenir des degrés dans le cours des études prescrites; en sorte que, sur le nombre total de ceux qui ont été désignés, seulement 38 sur 100 obtiennent finalement une commission dans l'armée. Il ne faut pas oublier que l'incapacité de suivre le cours est la cause principale des revoix de l'Académie avant la graduation. Il est évident que les jeunes gens ainsi choisis et désignés ne brillent pas, en général, par leurs connaissances scolaires; au contraire, ils sont, sans ce rapport, grandement au-dessous de la moyenne des élèves admis dans les basées classes à Harvard, Yale, Princeton et autres collèges.

A description is given of the attempt made to destroy the Academy in 1844 by the passage of resolutions calling for its suppression by the Legislatures of New York, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, and the presentation to Congress of petitions to the same effect. These were answered in a report from the Military Committee of the House, prepared by Hamilton Fish. Extracts from this report are given with this comment:

Malgré cette justification triomphante de l'Académie en face des accusations portées contre elle par des assemblées ignorantes et malgré les compétitions envieuses de la milice; en dépit des preuves accumulées dans le rapport au sujet des services que l'institution avait rendus et rendait encore au pays, il est probable que, dans la guerre du Mexique (1845-7), ses ennemis seraient arrivés soit à en obtenir la suppression complète, soit à la dénaturer, en introduisant dans sa constitution quelque changement radical et malaisant. Lorsque cette guerre éclata, il y avait plus de 500 gradués de l'Académie dans les différentes armes et peut-être autant ayant abandonné l'armée pour la vie civile, mais tout prêts à reprendre l'épée à l'appel de leur pays. Notre armée régulière commandée par ces gradués avait acquis de l'expérience et avait appris la discipline dans les combats qu'elle avait eu à livrer aux sauvages sur toute notre vaste frontière ou dans les marais de la Floride; mais elle était beaucoup trop peu considérable pour la tâche qu'il y avait alors à remplir. Le gouvernement fut donc obligé de faire appel aux régiments de volontaires et de s'appuyer beaucoup sur eux. Ces régiments, levés subitement, étaient naturellement composés de nouvelles recrues. Ces braves volontaires, qui montrèrent des aptitudes remarquables à devenir les meilleurs des soldats, firent voir combien ils appréciaient l'éducation donnée par l'Académie militaire, en s'adressant à ses élèves; toutes les fois qu'ils pouvaient en trouver, pour commander leurs régiments. La guerre du Mexique menée si rapidement, et ses heureux résultats donnèrent une immense réputation à l'Académie, et, en somme, on peut dire que sa popularité s'est perpétuée de cette époque jusqu'à nos jours.

As to the system of training we are told that:

Il s'agit dès lors de développer, chez ceux qui ont passé les examens préliminaires, la force et la santé physiques, de cultiver, pendant les quatre années de leur séjour à l'Académie, leur nature morale, leur nature rationnelle et intellectuelle, de manière à les rendre capables de comprendre rapidement et d'accomplir facilement les devoirs d'un officier subalterne dans l'arme particulière où ils seront finalement désignés, et, de temps en temps, d'accomplir les devoirs des grades plus élevés auxquels l'avancement pourrait les porter.

Il n'y a plus de doute sur la grande importance que l'on a toujours attribuée aux exercices physiques, ni sur leur heureux résultat. Les cadets sont des types parfaits de vigueur corporelle. Les lois qui assurent la vigueur sont bien connues, et les résultats de soixante années d'expérience attestent la sagesse du système introduit en 1817 par le général Thayer. . .

A description is also given of the system of battalion organization, for the development of the habit of command, and a description of the intellectual training in which mathematics have so large a place: "elles développent l'idée de raison et de proportion, c'est-à-dire suivant le professeur Challis, 'les conceptions fondamentales de l'entendement humain unies à la faculté de raisonner sur la quantité.'

The article, in short, gives a very full and intelligent description of the institution organized by the United States for the education of those destined for the military service of their country.

La nature morale doit être cultivée chez les cadets, de manière à développer en eux l'honnêteté dans les pensées et dans les actions, le respect le plus absolu de la vérité, non seulement dans les relations entre camarades, mais dans toutes les affaires de la vie. Ce but est poursuivi par le maintien du service religieux le dimanche, par des lectures régulières sur la morale et par ce que nous pouvons appeler un legs inappréciable de vérité et d'honneur, transmis de mains en mains comme un dépôt sacré et qu'on ne doit pas diminuer. Ce trait de la physionomie du cadet a une existence réelle et substantielle; il est aujourd'hui reconnue comme un de ceux qui distinguent West Point. La seule moral demande une culture analogue à celle de l'intelligence; les jeunes gens reconnaissent volontiers ou du moins pratiquent suffisamment la moralité incorporée dans le sentiment général de la communauté où ils vivent. Bien que la plupart des cadets aient l'avantage de recevoir dans chaque nouvelle promotion, des jeunes gens n'apportant que les germes du mensonge et de l'immoralité. Mais il existe, et il a toujours existé dans le corps des cadets envisagé

dans son ensemble un amour et une pratique de la vérité possédés au plus haut degré. Cette qualité du vrai soldat se fait sentir au début même de la carrière du jeune cadet; non seulement son supérieur (un cadet), mais encore ses camarades lui enseignent que, quelles que soient les circonstances, soit qu'il s'agisse de la plus légère réprimande, soit que la plus sévère des punitions où la rancœur menacent lui ou un de ses camarades, sa parole doit rester intacte et doit exprimer toute la vérité, sans subterfuges et sans détours. Il est difficile de lutter contre l'ostentation qui atteint le mensonge volontaire. Ce sentiment général du corps détourné de ce méfait, sinon de la tentation de la commettre, ceux qui, dès leurs plus jeunes ans, n'ont reçu qu'une éducation morale déficiente; il imprime dans le cœur de tous une foi une confiance réciproques, qui durent toute la vie. Il régne, en outre, dans l'école, un respect plein de dignité pour tous ceux qui ont des convictions religieuses et qui conforment leur vie à ces convictions, ainsi que pour tous ceux qui envisagent consciencieusement le devoir, quelle que soit du reste la divergence qui les sépare des opinions généralement admises dans le corps. Fait digne d'être mentionné: entre le service ordinaire du dimanche, qui a lieu dans la chapelle et auquel assiste le corps tout entier, il y a des réunions de prière dont la fréquentation est purement volontaire; ces réunions comptent souvent plus de 70 assistants sur un corps de 288 élèves; elles sont organisées et conduites par les cadets eux-mêmes, indépendamment de toute direction et de toute influence du dehors.

## RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL ELESH G. MARSHALL, Colonel U. S. Army (retired), a brave and efficient officer, died at Canandaigua, N. Y., August 3, the cause of death being principally the result of wounds received in action during the War of the Rebellion. Gen. Marshall was a native of New York; entered the Military Academy in 1845; was graduated July 1, 1850; promoted brevet 2d lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Infantry, and assigned to duty at Fort Howard, Wisconsin. May 15, 1851, he was promoted 2d lieutenant 6th U. S. Infantry, and sent to Fort Gibson, and subsequently to Fort Kearny, Nebraska. He remained on duty at that post until 1858, when he was detailed to accompany the Utah expedition. March 26, 1858, he was promoted 1st lieutenant. He participated in the famous march to California in that year, and remained a year on post duty at Benicia. In 1858 he was assigned to duty at Fort Mojave, New Mexico, and at this point he engaged in his first skirmish in a brush with the Indians. During the year preceding the Rebellion Gen. Marshall was engaged in the recruiting service. He was sent to Rochester, N. Y., March, 1861, for duty as mustering and disbursing officer for a year. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was promoted captain in his regiment, and on the 20th of April, 1862, accepted the appointment of colonel of the 13th New York Volunteers, and joined the Army of the Potomac. He was in the Virginia peninsula campaign; the siege of Yorktown; the reconnaissance and capture of Hanover Court-house, May 23, 1862; the battle of Mechanicsville, June 25; the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, at which for gallant and meritorious services he was brevetted major; the battles of Malvern Hill, Manassas, and Antietam, the skirmish at Shepherdstown, and march to Falmouth, Va., and finally the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In this battle he was severely wounded and went on leave of absence until May, 1863. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, December 13, 1862, for his gallantry at Fredericksburg, and on the 23d of May, 1863, was mustered out of the Volunteer service. Upon recovery from his wounds he was sent to Rochester as mustering and disbursing officer. On the 4th of Jan., 1864, he was appointed colonel of the 14th N. Y. Artillery, and served in the harbor defences of New York until May of that year, when he again took the field and commanded the brigade to which his regiment was attached in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. He was engaged in the movements around Spottsylvania, the battles of North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, and finally the assault on Petersburg, Va., on June 17, 1864. Here he was again severely wounded, and compelled to go on sick leave. He rejoined his command, however, during the month of July, and for his distinguished services in leading the assault on the mine he was brevetted colonel in the Regular Army, July 30, 1864. He was taken prisoner on that day immediately after the explosion of the mine, and was held a captive until April, 1865. After his release he assumed command of the brigade in the defence of Washington, and remained there until the following July. He was mustered out of the volunteer service August 16, 1865, and, having been promoted major 5th U. S. Infantry June 12, 1865, was assigned to recruiting service. From August 12, 1865, to February 20, 1867, he commanded Fort Union, New Mexico, when his disabilities compelled him to go before the Boarding Board, and he was retired with the rank of colonel September 11, 1867. In the volunteer service he received the brevets of brigadier and major-general, and on the 13th of March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general in the Regular Army for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Gen. Marshall was well known throughout the Army, and the news of his death will be received with universal regret.

The remains were taken to Rochester, N. Y., where they lay in State in the Court-house rotunda on Sunday forenoon, August 5, and were viewed by thousands of people. The funeral ceremonies took place in the rotunda, and the remains were then taken to Mount Hope Cemetery. The bearers were all members of the "Old Thirteenth." The bier was drawn by four gray horses, and was guarded on either side by an escort of two members of the 13th New York. At the left of the bier marched the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the volunteer veterans. At the rear of the bier and acting as an escort was a line of local civic and military organizations. On

arrival at the Cemetery, Past Master John E. Morey delivered the Masonic service at the grave, after which three rounds were fired over it. The streets along the line of march and at the Cemetery were thronged with people, and Rochester has seldom seen so imposing a funeral.

In a notice of the late Brevet Major HENRY H. PIERCE, U. S. A., 1st Lieutenant 21st Inf., his regimental commander, Gen. Morrow, says:

His intellectual training was of the most thorough character. He was an erudite mathematician and excellent linguist, and was more or less familiar with almost every branch of human knowledge. As a Latin scholar he was not excelled in America. He did not claim for himself much nice knowledge of this language as would enable him to detect, as claimed by pedants, in the fables to speak of a sentence, whether it had been written on the paper or in one of the provinces, but the splendid rendering which he gave the world of the *Aeneid* from its Roman to the English garb leaves no doubt of his mastery of the nicest subtleties of the Latin tongue. This work is a monument of patient and accurate scholarship. It has already become an English classic, and this not only because of its fidelity to the great original, whose spirit it has preserved, but on account of the absolute purity of its English. An examination will show that Pierce's translation of Virgil's great epic contains a larger percentage of words derived from the Anglo-Saxon than is found in any other author. John Bunyan not excepted. Aside from his other great merits, this alone will forever make it a favorite book with students who are seeking the source of the strength of the noble language in the world—a language which is the native tongue of the two most enlightened and powerful members of the family of nations, and is destined to be the most universally spoken any language that has ever existed. It may be said of Pierce's translation of Virgil and Horace (the odes of Horace are now in press), and the same remarks will be equally true of his original compositions in verse, what Macaulay said of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, "there is no book in our literature on which we could readily state the fame of the old unpolished English; no book which shows so well how rich that language is in its own proper wealth, and how little it has been improved by all that it has borrowed." His translation of the *Odes of Horace* will place his name even higher on the roll of authors than did his rendering of Virgil. It may be safely predicted that the name of Henry H. Pierce is destined to an enduring place in literature.

As an officer, Pierce was brave almost to temerity. On one occasion, during the siege of Petersburg, he was in command of a water battery on James River when it was assaulted by a fleet of rebel rams—three or four in number. With desperate courage and unflinching tenacity he held his position until he stood almost alone amid the actual wreck of his fort, and at last the enemy in sheer despair were compelled to withdraw, leaving the young captain master of the field. Such gallantry did not go unrewarded. He was thanked in orders, and preserved with undying pride to the hour of his death the testimonials of his superior officers to his worth and bravery, and had the honor of receiving for his gallantry, at the hands of his Government, the "Brevet of major for conspicuous gallantry"—language seldom found in a commission. He also received two other brevets for gallantry on other fields. At the conclusion of the war Major Pierce turned to Connecticut, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. The dash and gallantry of the soldier, Major Pierce united the refinement and elegance of the scholar and man of taste. In his death the Army has lost a brave and accomplished officer and literature one of its ornaments and pillars.

He was modest, quiet, and unobtrusive in his intercourse with men, seeking seclusion rather than public notoriety, and he wore his learning as a man who is accustomed to it wears a garment. If he sometimes gave offence by a manner made irritable by great bodily suffering, he was prompt in offering the most ample atonement. He was warm in his friendships and placable in his animosities; and was one of the most affectionate of husbands and indulgent of parents. He was a firm believer in the truth of the Christian religion, and died in the hope of the fulfillment of all his promises. If Pierce could have selected the manner and place of his death he would have chosen to die as a soldier, at the post of danger and duty, surrounded by men wearing the uniform, to whom he was always kind and considerate, and under the flag for which he had bravely fought, and for which he had a reverence second only to his reverence for God. He did die at the post of duty. He was under orders to conduct a second scientific expedition through the mountains which lie between the Columbia river and British America. The state of his health was such that he was advised not to undertake a work so full of toil and exposure, but he was accustomed to obeying orders, and so he went forth like one devoted to sacrifice, and his life went out before he fairly reached the threshold of his labor. He died as a hero to a death as though he had fallen in the battle on James river amid the thunder and splendor of battle.

In an official order Gen. Miles says:

The Department Commander announces, with regret, the death of 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. Henry H. Pierce, 21st Infantry, while on special duty in the field, engaged in important topographical explorations, under special instructions from these headquarters. The record of this officer is one of marked character and distinction, and his decease suggests special mention. Entering the Service for the preservation of the Government as sergeant in the 4th Connecticut Volunteers in May, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of major, rendering valuable and distinguished services, for which he was three times brevetted, on one occasion for "conspicuous gallantry." At the close of the war he was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Infantry, and subsequently being transferred to the 21st Infantry, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in May, 1874. He possessed not only those qualities which grace an officer of the Government, but as a scholar he had few equals, and as an author he held high rank. His literary attainments were of the first order. The excellencies of his translations of the Latin classics and his own compositions have already received marked testimonials and strong commendation from some of the most eminent scholars of the age. During the past eight years he has served a good portion of the time at remote frontier posts, and has also been engaged against hostile Indians in the northwest. In the autumn of last year he was engaged in a military reconnaissance in an unexplored district of Washington Territory, and at the hour of his death was occupied in completing the work then begun. The exposure and hardships of military life in the great civil war and on the frontier had undermined his physical strength, and disease fixed in fatal hand upon him. He died at his post, in the field, in the line of duty, and his remains now rest, buried near the upper Columbia river, amid the wild scenes of nature far from friends and kindred. In the death of Lieut. Pierce the Service has lost a most earnest and valuable officer, and the sympathy of the Department Commander is extended to his bereaved family.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I should like to add my humble tribute to the memory of Capt. H. H. Pierce, 21st Infantry, who died "at his post" on the Upper Columbia river, on the 17th ultimo. I knew Captain Pierce well when was detailed by the War Department from 1871 to 1875, as Instructor of Military Tactics at the University of this State, and was one of his class in mathematics and military science. I knew him well and loved him. Who did not? He was a scholar of the highest attainments, a gentleman of the sincerest honor, a most earnest, zealous and devoted teacher, and a Christian of the purest life. Oh! What a memory of good works! Kind words and godly deeds he left behind him. He gave with prodigality to the church, he labored with untiring zeal for the school, and he left it with the faculty, the students and the people in tears and shouting benedictions on his head. He was so gentle, so brave, so good, so noble. What else could he be? Oh! Most noble death. How, like a star, your example led us. The wild wastes of the Columbia never flowed by a more holy grave. Peace forever more.

PHILIPPE, W. Va., Aug. 5, 1873.

MR. EDWARD FOX, a mining stock broker of New York, who was acquainted with Surgeon Semig during the Mopie war, in speaking of him said "Surgeon Semig was a

AUGUST 11, 1888

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

38

popular man, liked by everybody—a very active man, who did his duty manfully. After the Canby massacre, and after the three days' fight, when the Modocs were driven from their stronghold in the lava beds, an expedition was sent out from the main camp under the command of Captain Evan Thomas, of the 4th Artillery, to reconnoitre a sand butte, with a view of placing a mortar battery there. There were seven or eight officers and from forty to fifty soldiers. The boys went away cheerfully, not dreaming of the presence of serious danger. The command was ambushed and a terrible engagement took place, generally known as the Thomas massacre. Only six, or seven of the command survived. Semig was the only officer who came from that awful field alive. He was wounded in the shoulder and in the leg. The leg had to be amputated soon after. Badly wounded as he was, Dr. Semig cared for others more than for himself, and went crawling around among the wounded, rendering every assistance within his power. It was a horrible affair. During the night the Indians went over the field, robbing the wounded, scalping them, or breaking their heads with stones. Dr. Semig in some way managed to keep off the Indians with his revolver. The few survivors lay on the field of massacre all night. They were relieved the following day by an expedition from the main camp, and those who were well enough were sent down to San Francisco. That was the last serious fight of the war."

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN F. GRAFTON, formerly a lieutenant of the 19th U. S. Infantry, died at Deer Park, Md., July 29, 1883. He was a native of Ohio, and entered the Volunteer service from that State as a 1st lieutenant, and served during the war. On the 6th of May, 1867, he was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 29th U. S. Infantry, receiving the brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain for gallant services in the battles of Atlanta and Jonesboro'. In 1869 he was transferred to the 11th U. S. Infantry, placed on the unassigned list in 1870, and Aug. 3d, of that year, was assigned to the 19th U. S. Infantry. On the 1st of Sept., 1870, he left the service to engage in the practice of law, at Washington, which he continued until his death.

We regret to note the death, at Fort Riley, Kansas, July 26, of the son of Lieut. J. A. Olmsted, 9th U. S. Cavalry, an infant seven months old.

MR. L. L. Conrad, a son of Secretary of War Conrad during the Fillmore Administration, was shot and killed by his wife, near Glydon, Md., on Aug. 7. It does not yet appear whether the shooting was accidental or the result of temporary aberration.

MRS. ELIEA GRACIE HALSEY, widow of Rev. Charles Halsey, daughter of the late Charles King, L.L.D., President of Columbia College, and mother of Lieut. W. F. Halsey, U. S. Navy, died at Elizabeth, N. J., August 8, in her 73d year. Mrs. Halsey, who was also a granddaughter of Rufus King, at the age of fourteen years was one of those young ladies selected to welcome Lafayette to New York at Castle Garden, when he visited this country in 1824.

MAJOR WM. M. BEEBE, Jr., formerly a Captain in the 28th Infantry, who died in Washington, on Monday last, by his own act, was 41 years of age, having entered the Volunteer Service in 1861, when he was but 19, as a 2d Lieutenant in the 1st Ohio, Gen. Hazen's regiment. When the General assumed command of a brigade, he became a member of his staff. His promotion was rapid, and he earned the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, which he had at 23, by exceptionally gallant conduct. On the 7th of March, 1867, he was appointed a Captain of the 38th U. S. Infantry, and the same day was brevetted Major for gallant services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., where he was badly wounded in the head. The ball, which was never recovered, troubled him to the end. He was mustered out of the Army under the act of 1871. Since then he has been in civil life, but his military training unfitted him for work in mercantile pursuits, and about two years ago he went to Washington to endeavor to secure a restoration to the Service, accepting an appointment in connection with the Signal Service. Meanwhile he failed to receive a reinstatement, Senator Edmunds objecting to his bill on account of his age. He was in charge of the Greely expedition of last year, and expected to go again this year, but it was thought best that he should not. In the meantime, however, he had drawn six months pay in advance, and he spent it in providing himself with an outfit, so that the revocation of his orders left him penniless. His many troubles broke his spirits, for he was a very sensitive man, and finally resulted in an aberration of mind, while suffering from which he committed suicide, by taking an overdose of laudanum, as above mentioned.

THE French papers announce the death of Comte Henri de Bouillé, general of division, who was born in 1824, and was educated at the school of St. Cyr. He was the grandson of the celebrated Marshal Bouillé, whose name figures in the "Marseillaise," where patriots, after being recommended to show themselves magnanimous warriors are told to be down on those sanguinary despots.—

"Les complices de Bouillé :  
Tous ces tigres sans pitié  
Déchirent le sein de leur mère !"

PASSED ASST. PAYMASTER CALLENDER J. LEWIS, U. S. Navy, died at Frankfort, Ky., August 9. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from that State June 23, 1877.

## HAZING AT WEST POINT.

Immediately after Cadet Hartigan was dismissed for hazing Cadet Acuff, he went to Washington, and addressed a respectful letter to the Secretary of War, complaining that the grossest injustice had been done him, and asking that he be reinstated. In his letter he alleged many reasons why he should not be adjudged guilty, and within made an apparently reasonable appeal in his own behalf. The Secretary of War had the letter referred to Superintendent Merritt, who reported on it August 1, as follows :

From the time the new cadets reported this year until the present, everything has been done by the authorities of the Academy to prevent hazing. Both the Commandant and Superintendent have given many verbal orders and cautions on the subject. The sentinel who was persecuted seems to have been selected because of his isolation. His post, No. 8, was along the bank of the encampment, next Fort Clinton, and the posts next to his were occupied by fourth classmen. The facts in the case are as reported in my letter of July 25 to the Adjutant General of the Army, as stated by the new cadet, Acuff, who is a manly young fellow from Tennessee, and who made his statements under the positive orders of the Commandant and Superintendent, in separate interviews, and only after being told that it was his duty, and that he must answer the questions of his superior officer.

To believe for a moment that the new cadet, Acuff, states other than the truth is simply impossible. There is now no question that there was a deliberate plan formed and entered into to throw the sentinel into the ditch of Fort Clinton, and to do him violence and bodily injury, and that ex-Cadet Hartigan was the prime mover in the matter. As there was not positive proof of this when I wrote my letter above referred to, I did not mention the evidence. It appears, however, from the statements of the corporal of the guard and the sentinel that after the visit of the corporal, some cadet, not known to the authorities, was stabbed with the bayonet by the sentinel. This, in consequence of orders given by the corporal to the sentinel to defend himself with his arms in case he was further annoyed. On this ex-Cadet Hartigan appeared as an officer armed with a sword, provided with the countersign, and then asked the sentinel his orders, gave him additional orders, and said, "You have used your arms too freely. Some one may be hurt," and immediately after bade the sentinel face outward, when he called out the hour, at which time he was hurried into the ditch by persons from behind.

All this points to a design and collusion, and to ex-Cadet Hartigan, whose record is one of habitual neglect of the regulations, and as a ringleader.

It is to be regretted that the guilt of those who shared with ex-Cadet Hartigan this shameful and exceptional abuse of a sentinel cannot be established.

If it could be done, I would recommend for them the same punishment as has been given to Hartigan.

But certainly the fact that it is difficult in the corps of cadets to get evidence against those guilty of the brutal and unmanly practice of hazing should be the least reason urged for permitting the escape of those known to be guilty.

As to ex-Cadet Hartigan's reasons for making the request to be reinstated, first, the proof against him is positive and convincing. Besides, on ample time being given him to make denial as to the matter he refused to explain the charge. Second, The commandant of cadets has inquired into the report given the sentinel for making contradictory statements and has reported that there is no foundation for the charge. Third, Ex-Cadet Hartigan, armed with a sword and belt, provided with the countersign, was challenged, advanced, gave the countersign, and then asked the sentinel his orders and said: "You have used your arms too freely; some one may be hurt," and soon after ordered the sentinel to face outward away from the camp, when he announced the hour. In addition to all this the sentinel avers that when challenged ex-Cadet Hartigan replied, "Officer of the guard." Certainly without determining this point in dispute there is sufficient evidence as to the personating of the officer of the guard, and the sentinel declares he thought him an officer of the guard or a person whose orders he—the sentinel—was bound to obey.

In conclusion, Gen. Merritt recites the questions asked Hartigan which he refused to answer, and says he knows of no reason why the request of Hartigan to be reinstated should not be granted.

To the *Editor of the Sun*—Sir: Your article headed "Dismissed for Devilining," has for one of the principals Cadet Acuff, of Tennessee, with whom the writer is well acquainted. There is a manifest effort to throw odium upon Cadet Acuff in that article, which is but thinly disguised by an appearance of fairness. Mr. Acuff was a former student of the University of Tennessee. He is a cadet officer in the corps of cadets of that institution. He is well drilled, and as well acquainted with the duties of a soldier as the average third classman of the U. S. Military Academy. In addition he is a manly intelligent young gentleman. He paid his own expenses at the University of Tennessee by teaching school during vacations, and took a high stand in his class. In scholarship he will undoubtedly be among the best of his class at West Point. Yet he is compelled to submit to the absurd and yet shameful indignities which cling to West Point life, despite the fact that all sensible people recognize them as a disgrace to the National Academy.

This "deviling of plebes" is a relic of barbarism which makes every West Pointer of any sense blush for his Alma Mater. Like "fixing" at a number of our American colleges, and "bullying" in England, "deviling" and running it on the plebes still survives in spite of all efforts to suppress it. How the cadets at the Military Academy can walk daily on that historic plain in the presence of the states of Thayer, and Sedgwick, and Custer, and other noble soldiers, and yet can descend to the littleness of going in a gang of thirty to impose upon a single fellow cadet, merely because he is a stranger among them, is a mystery too deep for ordinary human intelligence to fathom.

One great evil of this outrageous custom is the irreparable injury done to the new cadet in case the affair comes to the notice of the authorities. The unfortunate plebe is always blamed for the exploit, and is sure to be a "cut man" ever afterward. Such will undoubtedly be the fate of Mr. Acuff. Yet the writer believes and trusts that he will have the manliness to go through his West Point course, doing his full duty as a student and a soldier, and at last show his silly persecutors that he is superior to their ordinary human intelligence to fathom.

Adjutant General Drum, who has just returned from a Western tour, is reported as saying that he was present with Secretary Lincoln much of the time during his visit in Chicago, and that the most potent personal and political influence was directed upon the Secretary to secure the restoration of Cadet Hartigan, who was appointed from Illinois. The influence was such as it might have been supposed would have secured the immediate revocation of the order, but it did not. The Secretary firmly but courteously replied that he did not think Hartigan was falsely accused at all. The Superintendent of the Academy did not think so, and he would not so long as he was Secretary of War, tolerate at the Academy the presence of any cadet who preferred hazing to obedience to its rules and discipline. He therefore positively declined to restore Hartigan.

## GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE Grand Army encampment at Denver, Colorado, came to a close July 29, and is universally held to be a most successful and enthusiastic affair. The following resolution indicates the views of the organization in the matter of appointments to positions under the Government:

"Resolved, That being pledged to obey the laws of the land, we claim the right to insist that all others should be held to do a like obedience; and inasmuch as section 1761 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that disabled soldiers and sailors shall be preferred for appointments to civil service, we demand its full and unqualified enforcement in all departments of the civil service. This law was the outgrowth of the honest gratitude of the American people for the soldiers and sailors who saved the Union, and the honor and integrity of the nation is involved in its full and ample enforcement."

Special features of the meeting were the organization of a woman's national auxiliary to the Grand Army, and the recognition of the women's relief corps. The former organization will hereafter meet with the national encampment, and its membership is not confined to the mothers, wives, daughters, or sisters of Union soldiers, but "any loyal woman" is eligible; Miss E. Florence Barker, of Malden, Mass., was elected president. Despite Denver's enthusiasm over the old soldiers, they passed a resolution of dissatisfaction with the "management (or lack of management) shown in all the arrangements connected with the encampment." The next gathering will be held at Minneapolis, Minn.

Commander-in-Chief Vandervoort delivered an address, in which he said that during the year he attended 9 department encampments, delivered 143 addresses, visited 156 posts, and travelled 40,400 miles. Kansas is again the banner department. The gain in that State to March 31 is 6,796 members and 127 posts. Missouri comes next with a gain of 57 posts and 2,105 members; Iowa, 1,038 members and 75 posts; Michigan, 67 posts and 3,460 members; Wisconsin, 1,681 members and 46 posts; Indiana, 4,171 members and 106 posts; Colorado, 1,194 members, with New Mexico and Dakota separated from it; Illinois, 3,287 members, 69 posts; Vermont, 847 members; Ohio, 6,849 members, 94 posts; New York, 7,260 members and 88 posts; Pennsylvania, 4,034 members and 80 posts; Nebraska, 1,750 members and 52 posts; Minnesota, 824 members, 82% per cent; gain; Maine, 1,434 members and 12 posts, and Massachusetts, 1,971 members and 9 posts. These gains are up to and including March 31, 1883. All the departments show a gain, and in the supplemental report, showing an increase during the June quarter, the grandest increase in the history of the order is noted. Illinois alone gained in the June quarter 108 posts and 3,703 members. The total gain in the year was 971 posts and 85,076 members, or 68% per cent. During the year the following permanent departments have been organized: West Virginia, Kentucky, Oregon and Dakota, and Washington, and New Mexico, the last-named being a provisional department. The prospects are good in Tennessee, where there is now a sufficient number to organize. The Gulf department has posts at New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Galveston, and Sherman, Texas. The post at Honolulu is in fine condition, and bids fair to include every veteran on the island.

It was decided that there was no necessity for an investigation into the affairs of the Dayton, O., Soldiers' Home. The committee having the matter in charge say:

"The papers referred to us with the address in relation to the retirement of enlisted men in the Regular Army after a lengthened term of service present a subject which requires more time for its consideration than can be devoted to it at this encampment. We regard it as unwise to imperil the already great and increasing influence of the Grand Army of the Republic by pressing an opinion upon any subject until it has been maturely considered and fully understood. We therefore beg leave to return the papers to the encampment without recommendation."

A resolution against the barbarous crime of polygamy was passed, and one recognizing the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America as entitled to the confidence and support of all comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

## FORT SHAW, M. T.

AUG. 3, 1883.

The month of July was very pleasant, but in want of rain, as the hot weather is burning the grass.

Major Hughes, 2d Inf., and Inspector General, Dept. of Dakota, arrived here on the 21st of last month, inspected the troops on the 23d, and the Quartermaster's Dept., 23d, leaving the 24th for Camp Stevens and Sweet Grass Hills.

A grand ball and birthday party was given July 21st in honor of Gen. Brooke. Music excellent, being under the leadership of Prof. Trapp.

A hop was given, July 19th, by Lieut. and Mrs. Hale, over one hundred enjoying themselves. Officers' Club gave a dance on the 20th, music being furnished by the string band. A hop was given on the 26th by Lieut. and Mrs. McCoy.

Miss Melitta Carroll, of Helena, paid us a visit for a couple of weeks, being the guest of Mrs. Lieut. Hale.

Lt.-Col. Gibson is expected to return from Fort Snelling, about the 7th of this month.

Lt.-Col. Stone, Sergt. Cotter, and a detail of three privates, left on the 17th of July for the Blackfoot Agency, returning the 24th.

Lt.-Col. Stone went to inspect Indian supplies.

Col. Moyle's Co. A, 3d Inf., gave a hop and supper, July 25, in behalf of the men of that company, whose time expire in the months of August and September, this year. Dancing was continued till midnight, when supper was announced.

Hospital Steward Charles Parker, left July 31st for Fort Ellis.

He was formerly a private of Co. K, 6th Inf., and was well liked, his many friends wishing him success in his new position.

AJAX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.

General Alexander, U. S. A., and wife, have left town.

Capt. G. F. Barstow, U. S. A., is spending the summer at his cozy retreat on the East river, in Portsmouth, near this place.

Captain A. R. Randolph, of England, is the guest of Mr. Hugo O. Fritsch, the Austrian Consul-General, at New York.

A piano is needed, so say the boys, aboard the *New Hampshire*. The instrument in use is a melodeon which is said to out of tune.

Capt. Field, Capt. Morris, and Lieut. Alexander, of Fort Adams, are often seen on the Polo grounds.

Major Parker, U. S. A., is at the Kay Street House.

Capt. S. F. Baird, the United States Fish Commissioner and President of the Smithsonian Institute, is a guest of Capt. C. C. Churchill, U. S. A., who is his brother-in-law. The United States Fish Commission Steamer *Albatross* is in the harbor.

J. G. Foster, U. S. N., is at the Perry House.

The U. S. Steamer *Despatch*, having aboard Miss Arthur, the President's daughter, and several lady friends, arrived here Saturday and sailed hence on Monday, for Block Island.

The Revenue Cutter *Samuel Drexler* went to Vineyard Haven to coal on Tuesday.

Senator Jones, of Florida, is at the Ocean House.

Lieut. J. Hanicker, U. S. N., and family, who have been at Newport for nearly two years, have gone to Buffalo. Lieut. H. being detached from the Torpedo station, August 4th. The family leave many warm friends behind them.

The members of the late Torpedo class, with a few exceptions, including Commander Leary and Lieut. Lillie, have gone to their new stations. Their visit to Newport has been a pleasant as well as a busy one. They have had but little time for recreation, their arduous studies taking all their time. A class never graduated with higher honors. The deportment of the members; the station and on shore has been very creditable to themselves and to the Navy. They made many warm friends and should ever return here they will receive a cordial welcome.

Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., is at the Ocean House.

Dr. Bush, U. S. N., is at the Perry House.

Lieut. Lillie, U. S. N., attended the meet at Monday's fox hunts.

THE semi-annual *Wayne Register* to August 1, 1883, makes its appearance this week corrected to date.

THE German Marines, as well as the army, have been armed with the revolving gun, in order to test its efficiency.

THE *Moniteur de l'Armée* of July 23, publishes a decree ordering the creation of two additional battalions of the Foreign Legion. This corps was created in 1851 for service in Africa, and has consisted sometimes of one, sometimes of two battalions. Since 1861 there has been only one regiment with a strength of 2,500 men,

## THE ILGES COURT-MARTIAL.

The proceedings, findings and verdict in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Guido Ilges, 18th U. S. Infantry, still remain unpromulgated and it is not likely they will be made public until the return of General Sherman, Secretary Lincoln and President Arthur. As we stated last week, Colonel Ilges conducted his own defense and submitted to the Court an argument which was as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court—Before proceeding to the discussion of the evidence, I desire to briefly note my objection to some of the rulings of the court during the trial, not for the purpose of any appeal to this court and at this stage of the proceedings, but for the purpose of presenting those objections in a condensed form for the consideration of the reviewing authorities:

In opposition to the judgment of this court, I maintain:

First—That the challenge to Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 14th Infantry, as a member of this court, was for good cause and should have been sustained. Col. Hunt stated that he was a member of my former court, and desired to be excused. In regard to the sufficiency of the explanation made by Col. Hunt, the court ought to have considered that it was not a denial, but in some degree an admission of bias and prejudice, unqualified by the member's opinion that it could not influence his judgment in the trial. De Hart says (page 120): "How far an exception taken to a member on the ground that he was a member of another court, in which the same matters happened to be material, though not directly in issue, and held either for the same cause or upon the trial of another action, might be considered valid, must depend upon the circumstances under which they arise. In this instance no circumstances were inquired into and no further explanation made, and the court passed its judgment upon the challenge in ignorance of the member's own opinion as to his qualification. In the military state more than in any other, should every avenue be closed whence may proceed the slightest misgiving, that even in the forms the accused may not have received his meed of justice. A soldier's honor should be secured and guarded by all the ways and means that the severest administration of the laws, either as to form or substance, can provide."

Second—That the challenge of Col. Charles C. Gilbert, 17th Infantry, as a member of this court was for good cause and should have been sustained. In this instance Col. Gilbert stood mute and no explanations or declarations were elicited by the court, which passed its judgment upon the challenge in ignorance of the member's own opinion as to his own qualification. I submit the same remarks as I made in the case of Col. Hunt.

Third—That the admission of the certified copies of August, November and December (1882) pay accounts was an error. Some documents of a public character may be so proved, but this depends wholly upon some statute or custom, which for sufficient reasons, makes a certified copy equal in law to the original. I can think of no case, however, except public records or papers similarly situated, where this is allowed. If the paper is simply of a private nature—such as a letter, a contract, a pay account, which has not yet become government property, or any similar instrument—a certified copy of it is never admissible in evidence in any court where the usual rules of evidence are recognized. I say, "is never admissible," advisedly; because if the original is not available, who is to certify such a paper? and under what authority? The certificate of any one who has seen and read it, and knows the contents of it, would be nothing but the mere statement, without oath or accountability of any kind. Such testimony is never allowed under any circumstances. The only way of proving a paper of this nature, under consideration, when the proper foundation has been laid by showing the loss of the original, or that it cannot be produced is by swearing some witness who has seen and read it, and who can swear to what its contents were, or who can produce a copy of it and swear that it is a copy. But under all circumstances in any such event of sworn testimony, the fact of the loss of the original or inability to produce the same must be first shown. These rules are so elementary that authority is hardly necessary to support them, but you will find the whole subject fully treated in 1st Greenleaf on Evidence, thirteenth edition, chapter iv., beginning at page 104. In this instance, the introduction of certified copies was objected to by me, which objection was not sustained. I temporarily waived my objection, reserving an explicit language that I reserved my right of objection to a later stage of proceeding. I do now enter my solemn protest against the introduction of the certified copies now under consideration, and call your attention to the rule that an objection cannot be said to be waived when the objector has no power of urging.

Fourth—That the admission of the hearsay testimony of Major William Smith, paymaster U. S. A., when recalled as a witness for the prosecution to relate a conversation which he held with Gen. R. W. Johnson of the retired list, U. S. A., was an error, it having been objected to on good ground by me as being too general and it being hearsay evidence and foreign to the matter at issue.

Fifth—That the admission of hearsay testimony of Gen. R. W. Johnson of the retired list, U. S. A., was an error, it having been objected to by me on good grounds as being hearsay evidence and foreign to the matter at issue.

These are the five points which I desire to submit for the consideration of the reviewing authorities, they having been passed upon adversely by this court while sitting as judges of the law.

Now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the court, I will address a few words to you as the jurors who are to determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, and to honestly and faithfully administer the law.

I am charged with violation of the sixty-first article of war, which reads as follows: "Any officer who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from the service." The charge is based upon the specifications which, with the exception of the name of the month, or months, are identically the same, and can be considered at the same time. These specifications aver, in so many words, that during the year 1882, after having sold for money considerations, and by paying interest thereon to J. H. Squier and Co., bankers and brokers of Washington city, my August, 1882; my November, 1882, and my December, 1882, pay accounts, I did, at certain dates in 1882, and at a certain place, in payment to Messrs. Dawson, Smith and Scheffer, of St. Paul, Minn., for money which the said Dawson, Smith and Scheffer had loaned and paid to me, make out, sign and transfer to Dawson, Smith and Scheffer aforesaid other pay accounts for the said months of August, November and December, 1882, for my salary as an officer of the Army for said months, I knowing at the time that the certificates on the pay accounts were false; that the several amounts charged were not rightfully due me, as the same had already been paid me by, and vouchers transferred to, Messrs. J. H. Squier and Co.; that the vouchers given to said Dawson, Smith and Scheffer, were fraudulent and worthless, and were made by me with intent to deceive the said Dawson, Smith and Scheffer, and to deter them from instituting proceedings for the collection of the indebtedness due by me to the said Dawson, Smith and Scheffer.

Now, gentlemen of the court, if the evidence produced by the prosecution during this trial sustains these specifications, you will have cause to find me guilty of the charge, and brand me for ever as a criminal.

The word crime, as defined by human understanding, includes intent—generally felonious intent—and this intent furnishes in these specifications the very ingredients of the offence contained in the charge. The intent and the felonious intent on my part in the transactions with Mr. Scheffer, of the firm of Dawson, Smith and Co., of St. Paul, the intent to defraud Mr. Scheffer is the very gist of this case. Have I been guilty of such intent? Let us examine the testimony. Under the rules of practice it is not necessary for the prosecution to show by testimony the felonious intent of the act itself, as proved, as it carries with it the conviction of such infamous intent. The acts charged on these specifications have not been denied or disproved by me, but I do solemnly declare to you that there never has existed on my part any intent to deceive or defraud Mr. Scheffer. Has the prosecution proved differently? Do my acts in these transactions with Mr. Scheffer, with all the circumstances, as brought to light in this trial, carry with them intention of fraud or felonious intent? Has any living witness testified within your hearing, gentlemen of the court, that, at any time, I intended to defraud Mr. Scheffer or anyone else? Has any voice outside of the human world whispered to you, or has the conviction stolen into your souls by inspiration that I am guilty of felonious intent and criminal acts? On the other hand, does not the testimony of Mr. Scheffer, the only witness who comes to the surface in these money transactions with me, positively state, under oath, that these accounts now under consideration were never to be collected, and that it was so expressly stipulated by me that they should never be collected? Does not Mr. Scheffer, under oath, state that he never believed that I intended to defraud him? Did not Mr. Scheffer, under oath, state that I expressly stipulated that he should hold my accounts for November and December, 1882, until redeemed by the proceeds of money deposited to my credit in the treasury of the United States? Has not Mr. Scheffer, at all times and up to the date when I redeemed these accounts, conscientiously abstained from presenting them to or collecting them of the United States pay department? I will here repeat some of the questions and answers in Mr. Scheffer's testimony.

Q. (by accused). Mr. Scheffer, after having refreshed your memory since giving direct testimony, please state to the court, as a matter of fact, whether or not you have ever at any time presented or caused to be presented for collection to the Pay Department of the U. S. Army my pay accounts for November and December, 1882?

A. It seems not, colonel. I stated on information that I had—on information of my assistant cashier; but, on speaking to him again, I found I was mistaken.

Q. (by accused). Mr. Scheffer, after having refreshed your memory since giving direct testimony, please state to the court, as a matter of fact, whether or not, when sending you my pay account for November and December, 1882, I especially stipulated that you should hold them for redemption by me by the proceeds of money deposited to my credit in the Treasury of the United States?

A. You expected to take them up in that way; yes, sir.

Q. (by accused). Mr. Scheffer, please state to the court whether or not my November and December, 1882, pay accounts were accepted by you as personal security for my note of \$300 cashed by you August 11, 1882, and a certain overdrawn balance due by me to your bank?

A. I gave my testimony to that effect; yes, sir.

And further on:

Q. (by the accused). Did you not place to my credit with your bank the amount, less customary interest, of my November and December, 1882, pay accounts of your own volition, for your own reasons and without my knowledge and consent?

A. I did, colonel, and so I testified.

Q. (by accused). Please state to the court at what time and how many months after date of maturity, as a matter of fact, you presented or caused to be presented for payment, at the United States Pay Department, my August, 1882, pay accounts?

A. That was some time in March.

Q. (by accused). 1883?

A. March, 1883; yes, sir.

Q. (by accused). That would make how many months after maturity?

A. That would be seven months.

Q. (by accused). Please state to the court whether or not you have at any time believed, or believe now, that I intended to defraud you or the bank which you represent of any money due you by me?

A. I did not think so. I only thought you were guilty of carelessness.

So much of the testimony of Mr. Scheffer, who also has sworn in his cross-examination that I have paid him every cent of my indebtedness. Add to this my sworn deposition, laying bare these transactions with Mr.

Scheffer. We are the only two witnesses upon this matter, and the circumstances as brought out during the trial fully corroborate our testimony as to unintentional guilt on my part. Do you for a single moment believe that, as a banker, Mr. Scheffer would allow a matured paper, which he has authority to collect, to remain pigeon-holed until eight months after maturity, without making an effort to collect what was his own? This is the history of the August account. Do you, for a single moment, believe that, as a banker, Mr. Scheffer would allow a matured paper, which he has authority to collect, to remain pigeon-holed for six months after maturity without making any effort whatever to collect what was his own? This is the history of the November and December pay accounts. Does it look business-like and reasonable that I should give November and December pay accounts condensed in one voucher, payable on the 31st of December, when the November pay was due on the 30th of November, if it had not been expressly stipulated that they should never be collected as such but redeemed by me individually? All these circumstances will plainly show to you, gentlemen of the court, that intention to defraud was foreign to my nature; but that I carried on with Mr. Scheffer a business transaction of a private nature with private understandings, and that my disabilities (due to causes beyond my control) to carry out my part of the obligation promptly, is the only cause of my appearing before this court in such an unavoidable position. There is nothing withheld from your view which could throw any more light upon the transaction—all my acts are before you and I maintain that there is not the slightest evidence of fraud or intentional fraud on my part; but, to the contrary, that I was greatly disappointed in my calculations to meet my obligations, and unconscious that my delay in meeting these obligations to Mr. Scheffer would ever admit of the construction of criminality with fraudulent intent.

I signed the pay accounts as I would any note or due bill, without thinking for a moment of the wording of the printed certificate thereon or intending to put my name to the certificate on honor or officially, with the assumption of any special obligation. Mr. Scheffer loaned me the money as a friend and in a private manner, and the face value of those accounts was of no consequence to me on the transaction. I borrowed money, and intended to pay it sooner or later, out of the moneys due me by the United States for the last thirteen years, and unjustly withheld from me. I have paid Mr. Scheffer, and he is satisfied in every respect, disclaiming any intention of fraud on my part. Who then is my accuser? Not Mr. Scheffer, for he is my witness, and disclaims upon oath his belief in my guilty intentions. Is it the United States, is it the general public, or is it the interest of the service? If the gentlemen of the court will look at General Court Martial Orders No. 28, Series of 1873, of War Department, in the case of First Lieut. Andrew Geddes, 25th Infantry, who was tried upon charges and specifications of a similar nature, they will find recorded the following remarks of the reviewing authorities thereon:

The mere signing of a pay account before it is due is not a violation of any article of war, unless such signature is designed to effect some dishonest purpose, etc., etc. Under the third charge the accused is found guilty of assigning double pay accounts for one month. While this fact is evident, yet he is shown by proof to have acted without fraudulent purpose, but with the intention, when he transferred the second account, of cancelling one he had previously given before it should mature. Finding, however, contrary to his reasonable expectations, that both accounts had passed beyond his reach, and making the discovery too late to prevent their presentation, he made prompt amends to the holder of the one unpaid. This transferring and presenting by an officer of double pay accounts, under any circumstances, is a grave offence, calculated to seriously compromise his honor, with that of the service, and fully deserving of the punishment imposed by the sentence in this case. Nevertheless, a just discrimination must recognize a distinction between the actual culpability of accused and the crime of falsehood and attempted fraud with which his conviction of the second and third charge, if confirmed, would stigmatize him, etc.

By order of the Secretary of War.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

I also respectfully refer this court to General Court Martial Orders No. 31, series 1873, War Department, in the case of Lieut. Read M. Washington, Ninth Cavalry, tried upon charges and specifications of a similar nature and the following remarks of the reviewing officer:

As in the former case (Orders No. 28), the offence partakes of the nature of indiscretion or carelessness, rather than of fraudulent purpose, and while the plea here confesses enough to justify the finding, yet the guilt, as thus represented, is materially extenuated, according to the accused's statements of record, which are substantially corroborated by the little testimony received, etc. By order of the Secretary of War.

[Signed]

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

I ask you, gentlemen of the court, if the mere fact of signing duplicate pay accounts without the slightest intention to defraud any one, is a criminal act? Has this act on my part, under the circumstances shown, rendered me a fit subject to be branded by you as a felon; to be hurled from the high position of an officer and a gentleman to the level of a criminal, to be loathed and shunned by honest men? I think not?

My case has been prejudged by many of the public papers of this country, who, ignorant of the facts and misinformed, demanded that I be made an example of. Accusations of the most malicious character, without the slightest foundation, have been published in relation to my case, and my name has been linked with those of convicted criminals. Could I have prevented these publications? Could I have kept the error of my acts, no matter how unintentional or wrong doing they were on my part, from my friends and brother officers in the service, I would have resigned my commission and saved myself, my friends and you, gentlemen of the court, the mortification of this public trial and my unfortunate position under this charge. But this was not to be, and I am compelled to come to you, not asking for mercy, but for simple justice to preserve for me my standing as an officer and a gentleman. I am satisfied that you, gentlemen of the court, will only be guided by your oath in dealing with me, and that no

prejudice on the part of any one will influence your verdict. You will rather remember some good act of my life and my twenty-one years of faithful and hard service to the country in determining as to my intent, which is only known to myself and my Maker.

If, with my age, my standing in the communities where I am known, my high rank and pay in the Army, I am found guilty as charged in these specifications, it would perhaps be charitable on your part to accompany these proceedings with a recommendation that I be consigned to an asylum for the insane, for of such condition of mind I must be indeed, when I am found guilty of preying upon the pockets of my friends as a criminal.

I thank you, gentlemen of the court, and Mr. Judge Advocate, for the patience and kindness you have shown me during the course of this long and tedious trial, and I now rest my case in your hands, trusting to your fair judgment and sense of justice.

In his own testimony before the court, Colonel Ilges says:

I desire to put on record under oath that the sum of \$2,091, due me by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway Company, for damage sustained by the burning of a train at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1869, has been withheld from me and kept on deposit in the U. S. Treasury since the early part of the year 1870. The money was deducted from the amount due the company for Army transportation, and I was debarred from bringing suit for damages by order of the Secretary of War, who assumed the collection of the claim. After eleven years of labor and expense of many hundreds of dollars on my part, the national Congress in session during the summer of 1882 passed a bill, which became a law, authorizing the payment of the amount of my claim, \$2,091, and the claims of my co-claimants. Through a disagreement between my attorney in Washington and myself in regard to the excessive amount of fees demanded by the former, he claiming \$500, this amount of money (\$2,091) still remains in the United States Treasury, subject to my draft whenever I satisfy the Department that the fee of the attorney has been protected.

I state under oath that I have not executed any power or powers of attorney, or other authority, to any one to draw this money from the United States Treasury. This amount still remaining in the U. S. Treasury, which I had every reason to think available since September, is the very money which was to pay Mr. Scheffer for the loans of money granted me. I so expressly stipulated in my various letters to that gentleman. At no time did I ask or authorize Mr. Scheffer to accept my August and November and December, 1882, pay accounts at their face value, and at no time have I asked or authorized him to present these pay accounts for collection. These pay accounts to the contrary were left to him by me as a personal security for Mr. Scheffer, as their redemption at some future day was fully insured by Mr. Scheffer's entire belief in my honorable intention of fair dealing. I here state that it never was my intention to pay Mr. Scheffer with the proceeds of these accounts. I looked upon these accounts the same as I would upon a due bill, to be redeemed. I so redeemed them, capital and interest, as originally agreed on by Mr. Scheffer and myself, although the money is derived from a different source than the treasury deposit. I have never intended to defraud or deceive Mr. Scheffer or the Bank of Minnesota, which he represents.

The Hon. Martin Maginnis in his testimony stated that he was a member of the last National Congress, the session of which expired in 1882. During that session he became cognizant of the fact that a bill passed both Houses and became a law authorizing the payment of certain sums of money by the United States Treasury to Colonel Ilges and some twenty-three co-claimants, officers and soldiers of the U. S. Army. He took an active interest in the matter and sought to have the bill passed without delay, believing Colonel Ilges to be the proper custodian of the money. The belief was that the money was recovered from a railroad company by a suit instituted by Colonel Ilges, but the money was collected by the Secretary of War and placed in the Treasury. The Treasurer, having no right to honor Colonel Ilges's order, it became necessary to pass a bill authorizing the payment of the sum. This money, the amount of which he did not now remember, but thinks it between \$2,100 and \$2,500, had been laying in the Treasury for a number of years, and, in his opinion, should have been transferred to its rightful owner. He had lived in Montana since 1866, and knew Colonel Ilges twelve years. He regarded him as a gentleman and a soldier; his reputation in Montana was excellent, and the people not only recognized his value as an officer and their protector from Indians on several occasions, but feel that he is entitled to even more at their hands. A deputation of the citizens of Montana placed a memorial in his hands when he went to the last session of Congress, asking for the proper adjustment of Colonel Ilges's claims.

At the conclusion of Colonel Ilges's argument, Judge Advocate Myrick stated that he had not any argument to make in the case and the room was then cleared for the final vote. An hour and a half was taken in discussion, and this was considered as favorable for the accused.

The fact that Colonel Ilges has been ordered by General Terry to return to his post is no indication one way or the other as to the finding of the court. The proceedings did not go to General Terry for revision, but to the authority convening the court, which was the War Department. Gen. Terry had no means of knowing what the finding of the court was when he issued the order for Colonel Ilges's return to his station.

#### COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN KRESS.

THE Court-martial for the trial of Capt. John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., on a charge of exceeding the appropriation in the construction of a certain storehouse, met at San Antonio, July 30, the full court and Capt. Kress being present. Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., was the first witness, and after detailing the rise of prices for labor and material in San Antonio during the past two years said: "It was not, in his judgment, within the power of the accused to have completed the work for the amount appropriated if he adhered to the plans and specifications. The work he had done was in accordance with plans and specifications and was suitable to the requirements of the locality and had been done fully and faithfully, and he had visited the work eight or ten times since he had commenced, and always found Capt. Kress on duty, faithfully supervising it."

Messrs. Terrell and Kampman, builders, testified to the same effect, and expressed the opinion that Capt. Kress had been faithful and discreet in carrying on the work under his charge. On July 31, Gen. Augur, U. S. A., was a witness, and said that he regarded Mr. Kampman's judgment in regard to stone work as excellent. Capt. Kress then introduced as evidence a number of contractors for material and work furnished, and bids and proposals for the same, as well as the printed notices for the same. He also introduced a

letter from Lieut.-Col. D. W. Flagler, Rock Island Arsenal, reporting to the Chief of Ordnance that he had examined the work done by Capt. Kress, and that it appeared all right. That if Capt. Kress had been unable to finish it he must not have been able to have had the work done for what he had estimated, and that material, labor, etc., must have risen, and that he had no reason to suspect that there was any thing wrong with Capt. Kress. Capt. Kress then made an address to the court reviewing the transactions in detail. In the course of his remarks he said:

Where is the proof advanced by the prosecution that I failed to comply with the estimate? I cannot find it. The indirect documentary evidence presented, principally my own statement, contained in the fourth endorsement of June 9, 1883, and the vouchers for payment made, prove just the contrary, namely: That I did comply with the estimates in the case of both storehouse and quarters, having expended exactly the amounts estimated for—\$11,000 for the storehouse and \$3,000 for the quarters, thereby conforming to the act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, and to section 3,662 Revised Statutes.

There is really no case before the court. I might have closed the defense when the prosecution rested without fear for the result, but I preferred to proceed. I have established all desirable facts by three reliable and unimpeached witnesses. I have eight more summoned just like them—principal citizens of San Antonio, capitalists, builders, joiners, actors, and architects, who will testify to the same facts—but a fact established by two worthy men is no less a fact than if confirmed by a dozen, and I will not try the patience of the court further.

Congress, although officially informed by the commanding officer of the San Antonio arsenal in the letter transmitting his estimate (letter of May 12, before the court), that he deemed the said estimate small in amount, nevertheless appropriated only \$11,000, \$600 less than the estimate, thereby rendering the said estimate, or any other that might be made for said storehouse, a mere matter of form. A building of certain prescribed dimensions and materials was to be erected, and the funds provided therefor were evidently inadequate.

I had no expectation that any one would regard my revision of the original estimate as an exact representation of the ultimate cost of the building. I regarded it as a mere matter of form, believing that Congress had practically made it so. I had no information from my superiors prior to making the estimate that absolute completion of the buildings was expected with the funds provided; and herein lies a very important point in my defense. I contend that, before holding me to such rigid accountability, some warning should have been given me of the expectation of completion. Nothing of the kind was done.

The gist of the whole matter lies in the fallacy of expecting and requiring absolute infallibility in estimating the cost of a large building, and, in some mysterious way, or by some means entirely beyond my control, of expecting an officer to keep the market prices of labor and material steady, and true to his estimates, while the work goes on.

The evidence shows conclusively that, so far from proceeding in such manner (improperly, or in violation of law, rules or regulations) as to cause the expense of completion to exceed the amount appropriated, I did actually proceed in such manner, in several minor details, as to lessen the cost of said buildings, and that I did not in any way neglect my duty to the Government in reference to them. I have labored faithfully and earnestly to perform my whole duty in every respect with regard to these buildings; the thought or intent of violation of law, disobedience of orders or instructions, or neglect of duty, has not entered my mind during the months I have steadily and faithfully labored on them, striving to make every dollar go as far as it would in giving the Government good, substantial, and suitable work.

The Judge Advocate replied, and in the course of his address said: "Capt. Kress, as soon as he knew of the increase in the cost, should have declined to have undertaken the work, and notified his superior officer of his reason for so doing; and if he did not know these prices and changes and increases, he should have informed himself and his chief. He said it is plain he couldn't control prices, but could not have avoided this trouble?"

The court then retired and rendered its verdict, concluded its proceedings and forwarded them to the War Department for revision and action.

#### ARMY VETERINARY SURGEONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

COMPLAINTS are numerous, and with grave reasons, relative to the enormous consumption of Army veterinary medicines, and under the present regulations no doubt large quantities of those valuable articles are recklessly disposed of. The system which issues a stated quarterly amount of valuable drugs, irrespective of the amount used or required, more particularly alcohol, ether, quinine, morphine, atropine, etc., to the keeping of troop farriers (men ignorant of the first principles of medicine, and who are chosen for reasons otherwise than their fitness for that position), to be stored at the ill-kept and worse appointed troop pharmacies, where scales, weights, measures, etc., are not to be found, but the amount of the various drugs required, guessed at, must lead to experiments somewhat costly, and often to fatal results, attributed to other causes. This state of affairs coincides exactly with Army veterinary matters generally, and need a complete reform.

The regulations of June, 1879, were grateful to the few graduated surgeons in the Service, giving them a good supply of instruments and medicines, and confining the appointments to graduates of reputable schools. Had a veterinarian been consulted by the board of officers who revised the medicine list the quantities of drugs would have been differently arranged, and several medicines now issued, which are not used or required in veterinary practice, and large quantities of which are now useless and wasting in the troop pharmacies and quartermaster's stores would not have been included in the supply list. The liquid blister supplied as a vesicant and counter-irritant is a failure as such, but as a cause of agony and torture to the horse, its application is a complete success.

The regulation confining the appointments to graduates was not retrospective, and the representative of a scientific profession was offered the same pay, social position, rank, quarters, etc., as his predecessor, the quack, favorite servant, or enlisted man, promoted for his old age, faithful service, or sycophancy; of course, he underwent an examination before a board of officers who knew as much about the subject of examination as the candidate. This was the usual course of preparation for a position involving the care of thousands of dollars' worth of public property.

The following is an illustration: Dr. Gowin, M. R. C. V. S., on joining his regiment in California found glanders to have existed for years previously, and it was only by the destruction of over thirty thousand dollars' worth of public property (horses, equipments, stables, etc.), and after the sacrifice of some human lives, that this plague was eradicated. Again, by the energetic and prompt action of Dr. Holcombe, D. V. S., at Leavenworth in 1881, by which the public animals at that post were saved from a similar outbreak by its instant diagnosis and the destruction of the affected animals and careful sanitation and isolation of the suspected cases. Numbers of public animals suffering from nasal gleet and kindred diseases are annually pronounced glandered and destroyed by the orders of some ignoramus styling himself a veterinarian (save the mark).

Soon after the order of 1879, some half a dozen graduates entered the Service, but, without a single exception, resigned within a few months in disgust.

At present, any holder of a veterinary certificate, bogus or forged, is eligible; the commanding officer cannot be expected to be a judge of veterinary degrees, no examination is held relative to the professional abilities, moral character, and fitness for the office, etc. Can it be wondered at, with the wretched pay, no prospects of promotion, mean quarters, and degrading position, that those graduates who do join quickly resign, and that the annual resignations exceed fifty per cent., and that Army veterinarians are looked upon with contempt by their brothers in civil life?

The veterinary profession, so long neglected in this country, is now making rapid progress, and is taught by the leading universities, including Harvard, Cornell, McGill, Chicago, etc.; and if the Government expects to secure ordinary veterinary talent, the sooner it holds out better inducements to the profession to join at its proper status and pay, the sooner will the enormous expenditure annually for public animals and drugs be reduced; but the inducements must be better than the present rank of sergeant-major, quarters with the rank and file, wretched pay, and social surroundings, somewhat below that of the blacksmith, mule-packer, wagon-master, etc.

As things are at present, his attempts to maintain himself somewhat like a professional man are so full of hampered surroundings that it is next to impossible to do so. It is not conducive to his dignity to room with a sergeant, or be ordered about, or his treatment be countermanded and laughed at by his senior, whose knowledge of veterinary science is, indeed, limited.

So long as this system continues, so long will the services, only, of the bogus diploma holder, or persons otherwise unfit, be obtained. His subordinate position and surroundings render his instructions to be wilfully misunderstood, or carelessly carried out, and perhaps his treatment and suggestions countermanded, by some youthful warrior fresh in his war-paint.

There is but one solution to this difficulty, viz., place the Army veterinarian (first dispensing with the services of the non-qualified or give them the position of regimental farrier-sergeants, taking charge of post hospitals and drugs under the direction of the veterinarian proper), on the same footing as his European brothers, form a veterinary department, having charge of the medicine supply, purchase of public animals, and of the erection of post hospitals, where sick, lame and incapacitated animals can be isolated and treated properly, without waste of public property. As things at present stand, drugs are recklessly administered, sick and lame animals are carelessly attended, or ignorantly sacrificed, and unsound, useless, and unsuitable animals are purchased, to be condemned and sold after a few months' service. I enclose a few particulars relative to the pay, rank and pension of the English Veterinary Surgeon. The American Army Veterinarian, when he grows old, disabled, or injured, is turned out of the Service, with out compensation, like his worn-out patients.

#### ENGLISH MILITARY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

|                        | Rank.             | Pay annually. |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Principal Veterinarian | Colonel           | \$4,300       |
| "                      | Lieut.-Colonel    | 4,300         |
| Veterinary Inspector   | Major             | 2,650         |
| V. S. 1st class        | Captain (mounted) | 2,200         |
| V. S.                  | 1st Lieut. do     | 1,250         |

The relative rank of those officers shall carry all precedence and advantages attached to their corresponding rank, including prize money, wounds, injuries and pensions for widows and families. After ten years' service, should the Government dispense with his services, or he wishes to retire, he is entitled to a commutation of \$4,000 cash. What a sad contrast is the poor American Army Veterinarian, and we boast of being so much ahead of the Europeans!

AN UNFORTUNATE.

#### THE FATHER OF GENERAL ORD.

THE Omaha Herald reports Mr. J. J. Neigh, formerly in the employ of the Union Pacific as detective, now Superintendent of the Northwestern Detective Agency, as saying:

At the request of Gen. Ord and his brother, Major Ord, I made careful examination of the body of their father soon after his death, which occurred in this city some time in 1873. I was at that time in the employ of the Union Pacific as detective, and had done some work as a detective for the General. I understood at the time that the Ord family was related to some of the royalty of England, and this examination was made for the purpose of fully establishing the death of the old gentleman, at some time in the future, in connection with a very large estate which I believe they expected to inherit. It was supposed that he was a son of one of the royal descendants of — what was his name? I never paid much attention to royalty any way, but that he was a lineal descendant of one of the Kings of England. I made a memorandum of the result of the examination, and I have since written it all out, but when I left Omaha to take a position as head of the detectives on the Kansas Pacific, soon after this, I packed all my papers in a big box, and this paper with the rest. It would be an endless job to find it now. It was General Ord's intention to have me go over to England in connection with this matter, but for some reason I never was sent.

"Where was this examination had?"

"At the residence of General Ord, who then lived in Capt. Rustin's house, on Harney street. The old gentleman was nearly one hundred years old, and was the handsomest little man physically that I ever saw. His skin was clear and white, and if his face had been covered up, I would have thought it was the body of a young man."

"What were the marks which were found on his person which were relied upon to establish his identity?"

"Principally birth marks, such as moles, etc. I remember he had a peculiar mole on his left shoulder and another on his thigh. Of course, if there was any record of his peculiarities, these would be included, and by that means his identity would be shown."

"Where was the body taken after the examination?"

"That I don't remember. I recollect that it was one of the most solemn scenes I ever witnessed to see the old General and his brother, both well along in years, standing at the deathbed of their father, and afterwards superintending this examination."

"Some Eastern papers say that the old gentleman died in California?"

"That is not so; I know positively that he died in Omaha, but I think he was not buried here. I knew him very well by sight before his death, and know that it was his body that I made this examination of. Lewis Reed was the notary who swore me."

#### REVENUE MARINE.

THE new Revenue Steamer *Fessenden* went out on a trial trip on Tuesday, of last week, at Buffalo. She steamed twenty-two miles up Lake Erie against a fresh breeze and a heavy head sea, averaging twelve miles an hour and proving an admirable sea-boat. On her return trip she ran twenty miles in seventy minutes, with the wind and sea in her favor. Her appearance was much admired, and she is pronounced the finest and fastest steamer in the service. She was formerly a wooden vessel; her new hull is of iron. The plans for the new vessel were designed by Rudolph Stoeber, who is employed as naval constructor in the Revenue Marine. During her run back to Buffalo, she averaged twenty-two revolutions of her wheels per minute, which can be run up to twenty-eight revolutions.

## STATIONS OF TROOPS.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter. Col. Cuvier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. a. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Boise Bks., I. T.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, on leave; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev. A. C. H. L. Fort Walla Walla. G. Fort Bidwell, Cal. D. Ft. L'oupe, Idaho Ter. B. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, I. T. E. Boise barracks, Idaho T. I. Ft. Halleck, Nev. N. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore. P. Fort Spokane, W. T.

## 2d Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T., on leave; Maj. J. S. Brisbin, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. H. M. Baker, Ft. Maginnis, M. T., on leave; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T.

A. B. K. \* Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T. F. G. H. I. L. Ft. Custer, M. T. C. M. Fort Assinniboine, M. T. E. Fort Keogh, M. T.

\* Temporarily at Fort Assinniboine, M. T.

## 3d Cavalry—Hdqrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, d. a. Jefferson Bks., St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. D. N. Clendenin, Whipple Bks., A. T., comdg.; Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Lowell, A. T.; Major Nicholas Nolan, Fort Apache, A. T.; Major S. B. M. Young, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. K. Fort Verde, A. T. D. E. Fort Grant, A. T. E. Fort Bowie, A. T. B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. F. Fort Huachuca, A. T. I. Fort Apache, A. T. H. Whipple Bks., A. T.

## 4th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Fort Bayard, N. M.

Col. W. B. Royal, comdg., on leave; Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major H. E. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M., on leave.

A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M. B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M. E. Ft. Craig, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

\* In camp near Raton, N. M.

## 5th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Col. W. Merritt, on d. a., West Point; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Carpenter, Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Maj. J. J. Upham, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Major E. V. Summer, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Major L. H. Carpenter, Fort Robinson, Neb.

B. D. K. Fort Niobrara, Neb. C. E. J. L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo. A. G. Fort Washakie, Wyo. F. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.

## 6th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, on d. a. at San Francisco; Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. S. Biddle, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on d. a., Hdqrs. Dept. of East.

D. L. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T. A. B. F. Fort Apache, A. T. H. I. Fort McDowell, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T. E. K. Fort Lowell, A. T.

## 7th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, on d. a., Gov. Soldiers' Home; Lieut.-Col. A. W. Evans, comdg.; Major J. G. Tifford, Fort Buford, D. T., on leave; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T., on sick leave; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.

A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade. I. Fort Totten, D. T. B. D. P. Fort Yates, D. T. D. Fort Buford, D. T. F. Fort Meade, D. T.

## 8th Cavalry—Hdqrs., San Antonio, Tex.

Colonel Elmer Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Schweizer, San Antonio, Tex.; Major R. F. Bernard, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Maj. S. S. Summer, Fort McIntosh, Tex., on leave.

D. E. F. G. H. Fort Clark. A. Fort McIntosh, Tex. B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex. L. Fort Duncan, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C. K. San Antonio, Tex.

## 9th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kas., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Ft. Reno, I. T.; Major F. W. Bentecu, Ft. Riley, Kas. A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. Fort Hays, Kas. C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. E. H. L. M. \* Fort Riley, Kans. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T. E. F. Ft. Lyon, Col.

\* Temporarily at Fort Lewis, Colo.

## 10th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Gruber, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. P. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex., on leave; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McLellan, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vliet, Fort Davis, Tex.

A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Stockton, Tex. E. F. Fort Concho, Tex.

## ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Col. G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. G. to General Sherman; Maj. J. Mendenhall, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., on leave; Maj. H. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randal, Presidio, San Francisco.

A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. \* Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. B. F. H. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va. C. K. I. Presidio, Cal. M. Fort Mason, Cal. I. Fort Stevens, Oreg.

2d Artillery—Hdqrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major F. L. Gunther, Newport Bks., Ky.; Major L. L. Langdon, Washington Bks., D. C.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va., on special det. service in Europe.

A. F. H. C. D. H. \* Wash. Bks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. E. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. L. M. \* Ft. McHenry, Md. G. Newport Bks., Ky.

\* In summer camp at Gaithersburg, Md.

## 3d Artillery—Hdqrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. F. T. Dent, St. Augustine, Fla., on leave; Lt. Col. A. Piper, comdg.; Major H. L. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks., Ark. A. Fort Monroe, Va. H. M. Jackson Bks., La. C. Little Rock Bks., Ark. B. \* E. K. \* Ft. Barrancas, Fla. D. G. St. Augustine, Fla. F. San Antonio, Tex. I. L. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

\* In summer camp near Atlanta, Ga.

## 4th Artillery—Hdqrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. G. W. Getty, d. a., Fort Monroe, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. L. Best, Fort Warren, Mass., comdg.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Me.

A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va. B. D. E. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. F. Fort Snelling, Minn. H. K. Fort Warren, Mass.

5th Artillery—Hdqrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport Bks., Ky., d. a., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Major H. W. Closson, Fort Wedsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

A. G. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C. Fort Monroe, Va. B. F. I. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D. Ft. Omaha, Neb.

E. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

\* The dagger indicates the light batteries.

## Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg. (absent in Europe on special service.) A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

## INFANTRY.

## 1st Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 2d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Huachuca, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 3d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Leavenworth, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 4d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Mohave, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 5d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Huachuca, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 6d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Washakie, W. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 7th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Laramie, W. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 8th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 9th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 10th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Washakie, W. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 11th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 12th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Totten, D. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 13th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 14th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Sill, Okla.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 15th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Sibley, D. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 16th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 17th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 18th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Sibley, D. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 19th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Sibley, D. T.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 20th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, on d. a., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.

## 21st Infantry—Hdqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

## 22d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Lewis, Colo.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. D. Dallas, Fort Lyon, Colo., on leave; Major R. H. Hall, Fort Lewis, Colo.

## 23d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Marcy, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.

## 24d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.

## 25d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. G. L. Andrews, on leave; Lieut. Col. D. Brotherton, Fort Snelling, comdg.; Major Fredk. Mears, Fort Hale, D. T.

## 26d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply, on leave; Major R. F. O'Brien, Fort Elliott, Tex.

## 27d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.

## 28d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.

## 29d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.

## 30d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.

## 31d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.

## 32d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Spokane, W. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

## 33d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Spokane, W. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

## 34d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Spokane, W. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

## 35d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Spokane, W. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

## 36d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Spokane, W. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

## 37d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Spokane, W. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

## 38d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Spokane, W. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

## 39d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Spokane, W. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

## 40d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Spokane, W. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

## 41d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Spokane, W. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

## 42d Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Spokane, W. T.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## NEXT YEAR'S CAMP.

It seems that our friends of the National Guard in Brooklyn have already settled the whole question of next year's camp, and they are going to have it all their own way. Not only will brigade encampments be the order of the day, but, according to the *Eagle*, it will also "gratify local pride to learn that the announcement is semi-officially made that the honor of instituting brigade encampments in this State is to be accorded to a Brooklyn organization—the Fourth Brigade."

While we have no objection to the introduction of brigade camps, and while we believe that a better selection for this task than Brigadier-General W. H. Brownell, commanding the Fourth Brigade, could hardly be made, yet there are at present two obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of the project of our friends across the bridge. In the first place, the present arrangements will not admit of brigade camps; and, in the second, we have good authority for the statement that the matter of next year's camp has not yet been considered at Albany at all, and will, in all probability, not come up until next year, and, so far as is known now, regimental encampments will be retained. All announcements to the contrary are groundless.

In our attempts to obtain the rifle practice scores we find that the returns of the following organizations are missing at the headquarters of the Rifle Department: 3d, 4th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 22d, 31st Separate Companies, 2d and 3d Batteries; 32d, 47th and 69th Regiments; Cos. A, D and K, 10th Battalion. If they don't want the Rifle Department after them they had better send in their returns.

## RIFLE PRACTICE AT THE N. Y. STATE CAMP.

The following are the marksmen's scores made during the encampment which we have received up to date. The 7th Regiment scores have been published in the report of its encampment:

## General Staff.

Col J. G. Story, Ordnance Dept. .... 33  
Col E. A. Rockwood, 4th Div. .... 35  
Major A. G. Biglow. .... 30

## Supernumerary Officers of the Late 18th Battalion.

Capt A. Jones. .... 37 | 1st Lieut W. W. Ryder. .... 32

## Ninth Regiment.

Field and Staff—Col W. H. Seward ..... 29  
Ord. Sergt R. E. Miller. .... 29

## Co. A. Co. D. Co. H.

Capt G. T. Lorigan. .... 26 | B. H. Sherl. .... 26 | J. B. Silsby. .... 24  
Lt A. T. Shorter. .... 30 | G. Veiser. .... 26 | C. M. Bolter. .... 29  
F. H. Hoyt. .... 26 | C. M. Gilbert. .... 25 | J. Bansch. .... 27  
W. P. Craven. .... 29 | J. D. Walter. .... 25 | A. A. Conkey. .... 31  
A. L. Donegan. .... 28 | Co. E. J. H. McTye. .... 25  
W. S. Lawton. .... 27 | Capt S. E. Japha. .... 25 | D. J. Sollenger. .... 25  
M. Lehman. .... 28 | Lt M. T. Beaman. .... 30 | Co. I. C. H. Koch. .... 26  
J. M. Simms. .... 27 | C. A. Brumbruster. .... 27 | C. A. Kohlberger. .... 27  
Co. B. J. Hill. .... 25 | R. S. Wolcott. .... 25 | R. S. Wolcott. .... 25  
C. A. Jones. .... 38 | W. Smith. .... 28 | H. Bulwinkle. .... 26  
W. Lockman, Jr. .... 28 | Co. F. B. Bowne. .... 25 | B. F. Bowne. .... 25  
A. F. Schock. .... 31 | J. A. Barley. .... 25 | A. J. Chrest. .... 25  
Co. C. Co. G. C. H. Koch. .... 26  
J. Genzel. .... 25 | Lt F. S. Rice. .... 31 | C. Van Ervin. .... 26  
R. J. French. .... 26 | B. A. Michaud. .... 35 | G. H. Kraft. .... 26  
W. B. Lewis. .... 29 | Co. H. Co. K. C. H. Koch. .... 26  
Co. D. B. S. Capen. .... 37 | L. J. Mitchell. .... 27 | J. H. McGinn. .... 26  
A. Eisert. .... 26 | C. J. Covelli. .... 29 | J. H. McGinn. .... 26  
W. J. Guinevan. .... 25 | W. G. Gale. .... 29

## Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Field and Staff—Chaplain W. North. .... 31  
Capt W. Franklin, I. R. P. .... 39  
A. S. G. G. W. York. .... 31  
Q. M. R. Clark. .... 33

C. P. Chapin. .... 29 | J. H. Northern. .... 26 | M. H. Lepine. .... 25  
E. L. Churchill. .... 38 | C. Bogert. .... 25 | F. B. Grana. .... 25  
H. E. Cooper. .... 25 | C. H. Spandling. .... 25 | A. B. O. C. .... 25  
C. Slatstone. .... 25 | C. H. Flower. .... 29 | G. A. Rodgers. .... 26  
L. B. M. Holmes. .... 36 | H. W. Devins. .... 25 | C. H. Grimes. .... 25  
O. T. De Witt. .... 31 | J. B. Weller. .... 25 | F. C. Loomis. .... 25  
W. P. Cook. .... 26 | C. E. Dunbar. .... 28 | P. G. Birmingham. .... 25  
J. C. Mitchell. .... 35 | E. L. Gager. .... 26 | K. H. Schmelmer. .... 25  
T. Dyer. .... 26 | A. F. Foster. .... 26 | F. E. Schwinck. .... 25  
A. F. Almondine. .... 30 | B. Allard. .... 28 | H. F. Smith. .... 27  
C. E. Hebard. .... 35 | B. Goud. .... 31 | H. M. Nathan. .... 26  
F. D. Evans. .... 25 | J. B. Lancaster. .... 26 | G. L. Smith. .... 30  
J. F. Stines. .... 25 | J. S. Denton. .... 28 | H. M. Grimes. .... 29  
W. A. Matterson. .... 26 | M. W. Lyon. .... 27 | G. Koelle. .... 29

## Company B. Tenth Battalion.

L. Rotman. .... 25 | C. S. Shanks. .... 31 | C. E. Reed. .... 25  
G. A. Keller. .... 27 | A. E. Sangmaster. .... 31

## Twenty-fifth Separate Company.

Lt C. F. Tupper. .... 27 | J. L. Congdon. .... 27 | C. A. Dean. .... 36  
G. A. Clark. .... 25 | W. Stow. .... 27 | I. C. Rose. .... 26  
T. J. Bloomer. .... 33 | A. Stone. .... 26 | C. H. Hitchcock. .... 31  
N. H. Whittimore. .... 35 | C. M. Underwood. .... 31 | John P. Worthing. .... 34  
C. O. Smithers. .... 25 | M. W. Lyon. .... 27 | R. P. Lang. .... 37

## Thirty-eighth Separate Company.

L. A. F. Neal. .... 29 | C. Grant. .... 28 | W. Gordon. .... 29  
A. L. Bligue. .... 25 | J. L. Weeks. .... 25 | J. Bust. .... 30

## Fortieth Separate Company.

L. A. L. Wilkinson. .... 27 | W. Van Pelt. .... 29 | C. E. Knowles. .... 29  
G. Hallacy. .... 26 | K. Fitch. .... 29 | L. C. F. Carter. .... 30  
H. W. Greenland. .... 27

## Forty-first Separate Company.

C. C. Hart. .... 34 | H. C. Baum. .... 31 | G. S. Durker. .... 26  
C. L. Clough. .... 32 | F. P. Guilford. .... 26 | C. Wilson. .... 25

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—The 7th went to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Friday, August 2, with the following result: Total practicing in 3d class 154, of whom 107 qualified; total practicing in 1st class, 216, of whom 91 qualified. The following are their names and total score:

Field and Staff—Col. Emmons Clark. .... 25  
Ord. Sergt. E. W. Price. .... 23  
Sergt. P. D. Bratton. .... 23

| Co. A.                        | Co. C.                        | Co. F.                           |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Capt A. W. Conover. .... 25   | J. E. Adams, Jr. .... 20      | J. O. Wright. .... 27            |
| Lt W. C. Fink. .... 28        | L. F. Benét. .... 20          | W. H. McFarland. .... 20         |
| Sergt G. W. Rose. .... 25     | A. Bertrand. .... 20          | C. G.                            |
| veins. .... 25                | W. M. Clark. .... 20          | LA. E. G. Haughton. .... 29      |
| Capt W. G. Burmester. .... 25 | M. N. Cutler. .... 20         | Corp. A. L. Ely. .... 31         |
| Priv. W. B. Bootwick. .... 25 | W. F. Gedney. .... 20         | Corp. M. J. Fitzpatrick. .... 25 |
| " J. W. Taylor. .... 25       | A. M. Horn. .... 20           | F. H. Bassard. .... 25           |
| " W. J. A. Welling. .... 25   | B. F. Hillier. .... 20        | W. A. Dixon. .... 25             |
| ton. .... 25                  | J. Kennedy. .... 20           | F. A. Fenton. .... 25            |
| " G. S. Chapman. .... 25      | A. S. Stone. .... 20          | H. G. Geary. .... 25             |
| " A. S. Stone. .... 25        | C. F. Muller. .... 20         | H. G. Gilmore. .... 25           |
| " H. H. Knox. .... 25         | S. H. Poole. .... 20          | C. S. McVeey. .... 25            |
| " C. W. Mox. .... 25          | J. H. Patterson. .... 20      | J. W. Rockwell. .... 25          |
| Co. B.                        | J. H. Statesbury. .... 25     | C. O. Tucker, Jr. .... 25        |
| Lt J. E. Ware. .... 25        | W. L. O. Sargent. .... 20     | O. A. Burns. .... 25             |
| Sergt W. S. Wilson. .... 25   | C. D. Dillingham. .... 25     | Co. H.                           |
| Colonel D. Vaisn. .... 25     | Sergt R. W. Orvis. .... 25    | Corp. B. H. Adams. .... 25       |
| H. B. Burk. .... 25           | Corp. O. J. Mussinan. .... 25 | Corp. T. B. Adams. .... 25       |
| O. H. Brigham. .... 25        | Capt E. W. Orvis. .... 25     | H. Amerman. .... 25              |
| O. W. Flanagan. .... 25       | Corp. F. G. Vining. .... 25   | Corp. F. Gardner. .... 25        |
| O. P. Gately. .... 25         | W. R. Rambold. .... 25        | W. M. Morgan. .... 25            |
| H. W. Happy. .... 25          | F. A. J. Smith. .... 25       | A. Shumway, Jr. .... 25          |
| J. A. Jenkins. .... 25        | Co. F.                        | G. W. Karch. .... 25             |
| " K. Keck. .... 25            | La. F. Franklin. .... 25      | Corp. F. G. Ward. .... 25        |
| A. Busick. .... 25            | L. F. Vining. .... 25         | Co. I.                           |
| " W. F. Poole. .... 25        | Corp. W. F. Poole. .... 25    | L. H. Luquer. .... 25            |
| M. A. White. .... 25          | Corp. F. L. Van Bens. .... 25 | A. B. Sartoris. .... 25          |
| J. S. Lambeth. .... 25        | Corp. G. W. Poole. .... 25    | G. W. Spitzer. .... 25           |
| W. M. Allaire. .... 25        | Corp. H. Appleton. .... 25    | G. W. Trowbridge, Jr. .... 25    |
| Co. C.                        | Corp. H. Appleton. .... 25    | E. K. Kemp, Jr. .... 25          |
| Lt J. W. McDougal. .... 32    | Corp. H. Lawrence. .... 25    | Y. D. Deschart. .... 25          |
| Sergt Waldo Sprague. .... 25  | P. M. Mora. .... 25           | Co. K.                           |
| Capt J. H. Burton. .... 26    | Corp. H. Lawrence. .... 25    | L. M. Thorne, Jr. .... 33        |
|                               | C. P. Sperry. .... 25         | W. H. Allen. .... 31             |

| No. Firing, 156 | No. of Rounds, 700 | Total Score, 2500 |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| No. Firing, 161 | No. Rounds, 705    | Total Score, 2112 |

A complete report of the 7th's rifle practice at camp will appear in our next issue.

## NEW YORK.

The following changes amongst the officers during July have been announced:

## Commissioned.

Peter C. Doyle, Col. and Asst. Com. Gen. of Sub., July 21, 1888.

Fifth Battery—A. D. Hayes, 1st Lieut., May 28; W. H. Gadow, 2d Lieut., June 20.

8th Regt.—Capt. Charles E. Bruce, Major and Surgeon, April 25, under the new code.

9th Regt.—C. A. H. Bartlett, 1st Lieut. and Adj't., June 25; J. H. Shorter, 2d Lieut., June 25.

23d Regt.—W. H. Greenland, 1st Lieut. and C. S., May 4.

47th Regt.—J. A. Swett, 2d Lieut., June 4; L. V. Roberts, 2d Lieut., May 5.

74th Regt.—W. F. Dent, 2d Lieut., May 22; R. N. Coleman, 1st Lieut., July 9.

5th Separate Co.—E. J. Little, 2d Lieut., May 3, 1883.

20th Separate Co.—C. F. Tupper, 1st Lieut., May 24; F. D. Lyon, 2d Lieut., July 2.

22d Separate Co.—B. C. McEwen, Capt., May 28; A. L. Hall, 2d Lieut., May 28.

## Rendered Supernumerary.

## Resigned.

1st. Lieut. C. F. Cullen, 69th Regt.; Capt. John C. Innes, 12th Regt.; Capt. G. W. Schaefer, 47th Regt.; Brig. Gen. E. S. Jenney, Q. M. Gen.

Capt. Josiah Porter, of the 22d Regiment, returned from Europe last week, according to his usual custom, without telling anybody anything about it in advance. His arrival was therefore unexpected. He has, however, not yet resumed command of the regiment, as important business summoned him to Boston shortly after his arrival. The 22d recruit class, on the day of its beginning, Friday, Aug. 3, numbered 33 men.

Capt. W. P. Walton, Co. F, 9th Regiment, has tendered his resignation. If accepted, that regiment will lose the best of its company commanders.

The 8th Regiment Armory question is being pushed energetically, and a site for the new armory is in near prospect. The work on the new armory of the 47th is proceeding rapidly, and it is expected to lay the corner stone in a few weeks.

Rifle Practice of the 32d Separate Company (Canandaigua).

Lt A. O. Wright. .... 42 | J. K. Broadway. .... 26 | J. Cahill. .... 29

B. L. Moss. .... 38 | G. McDowell. .... 26 | G. Dean. .... 38

G. W. Merriam. .... 30 | E. C. Lockwood. .... 27 | J. D. Carter. .... 28

J. H. Vandermark. .... 32 | O. W. Bentley. .... 27 | D. McDowell. .... 33

Rifle Practice of the 25th Separate Company (Canandaigua).

Capt J. Raines. .... 31 | A. W. Crittenden. .... 38 | Henry Burns. .... 25

G. H. Bowdy. .... 24 | J. Van Wie. .... 30 | J. F. Atkins. .... 25

J. W. Lincoln. .... 25 | G. B. Zantiger. .... 25 | W. S. Benham. .... 25

F. B. Williams. .... 24

The Washington Light Battery will have an excursion to Hudson Grove on Thursday, August 16, boats leaving foot of 8th street at 8:30 and 32d street at 9 A. M. Cappa's 7th Regiment Band has been engaged to furnish the music.

The 69th Regiment has been ordered to Creedmoor for second general practice on August 16 at 6:45 A. M. Every member who has not yet qualified is required to parade on this occasion. A regimental team is being organized for the fall matches at Creedmoor, and Capt. J. G. Cunningham has been detailed to take names of competitors for the same on August 8 and 16.

MAINE.—Major-Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, commanding the Maine militia, on July 15 tendered his resignation, saying: "In asking you to accept the same I assure you of the deep interest I feel in the militia, which is an honor to the State, and has received commendation in the highest quarters. There are officers now in the service well able to care for its interests, and I venture to add the recommendation that the active volunteer militia be organized as a brigade."

The commander-in-chief replied that while accepting the suggestion for a more compact formation of that portion of the militia uniformed and maintained at the expense of the State, he feels that he cannot accept the resignation of an officer whose distinguished services in the nation's greatest peril, in the highest civil office of his native State, in the organization and maintenance of its militia, must always be held in affectionate remembrance and honor. He believes that the brigade organization will, by relieving the Major-General of a portion of his duties, enable him to take that rest which he needs and deserves, and at the same time retain him in the service of the State.

John Marshall Brown, of Falmouth, has been elected brigadier general, to command the 1st brigade, consisting of the 1st and 2d Regiments of infantry, the 1st Battery, light artillery, and the Frontier Guard.

The Maine troops will go into camp at Augusta on Aug. 21 for four days.

The following appointments are announced: Henry M. Sprague, Auburn, major and assistant adjutant general; Frederick H. Strickland, Bangor, major and brigade inspector; Sterling Dow, Portland, captain and brigade quartermaster; Wm. W. Whitmarsh, Norway, captain and brigade commissary; Appleton H. Plaisted, Waterville, captain and aide-de-camp.

Forty-first Separate Company.

C. C. Hart. .... 34 | H. C. Baum. .... 31 | G. S. Durker. .... 26

C. L. Clough. .... 32 | F. P. Guilford. .... 26 | C. Wilson. .... 25

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Field and Staff—Col. Emmons Clark. .... 25

Ord. Sergt. E. W. Price. .... 23

Sergt. P. D. Bratton. .... 23

## (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## WISCONSIN ENCAMPMENT.

The summer encampment of the National Guard began with the Light Horse Squadron, which entered upon its week of field work on Wednesday, the 1st of August. Troop orders required the command to assemble in front of its armory at 1 o'clock on that date. It was just 1:05 when the signal "mount" was sounded, and at 1:10 P. M. the troop, in column of platoons (four in all) marched rapidly down Broadway. Handsome as is the full dress uniform, the men never look so well or so soldierly as in their service rig of dark blue flannel shirts, riding breeches and top boots. The sun being hot, forage caps were slung on the hook of the sabre belt, and the new light white helmets were worn. At 2:30 P. M. the troop arrived at the camp ground, eight miles south of the centre of the city; and there, on the beautiful ground of "The Oaks Farm," Quartermaster Huntington had pitched the tents with a regularity and precision that reflected great credit upon that energetic officer. Assignments to tents were immediately made, and after unsaddling and rubbing down their horses the men proceeded to get their quarters in order. Boxes and trunks were quickly unpacked and "turned in" to the care of the quartermaster sergeant; then at 5 P. M. police call was sounded. The entire camp was placed in apple-pie condition; then came evening stables, retreat, and a capital supper. The evening was given up to music and recreation until tattoo roll call, and at 8:30 P. M. silence was extinguished in the company street, and silence and order reigned supreme.

Thursday and Friday were given up to systematic instruction in mounted drills and to target practice in the mornings. Baseball and football were the entertainments of the afternoon; but at 4:30 P. M. boots and saddles again called the troopers to work, and from 5 to 6 running at the heads was the order of the day. Large numbers of visitors drove down from the city each afternoon, and the exercise proved particularly exciting and attractive.

On Saturday morning the Governor, accompanied by Adjutant General Chapman, Quartermaster General Waterson and Col. Stanley and King of his staff, arrived on the grounds, witnessed the target practice, dined with the troop, and soon after dinner, in full dress uniform, the command formed for review and inspection.

By this time a great throng of visitors had arrived and sentinel had to be posted to keep the ground clear. The review took place in a large level field surrounded by a half-mile race track, on which the carriages of the visitors were drawn up, while all on foot found abundant sitting or standing room in the grove near the mass tent.

The appearance of the troop as it formed for review was most creditable, and as the Governor and staff rode around the line every trooper was steady as a statue. The errors that were made were perceptible only to the experts present, and were due to the nervousness of the troop commander, Capt. Schoeffel, who lacked practice in this one ceremony.

The passages in review at walk and trot were well done, and the wheel into line was very accurate. The review was followed by a sharp troop drill, most of the movements being executed at the "trot out" and some of the wheels by company of fours or platoons were applauded to the echo.

After the drill,

## SIR HENRY HALFORD'S OPINION.

The committee of the National Rifle Association have selected the 25th of September as the opening day for the fall meeting of 1883. Secretary Seabury has received the following letter from Sir Henry Halford, of the British team:

LONDON, July 24, 1883.

MY DEAR SEABURY: The fight is over. Your boys gave us a fight, but Wimbledon weather was too much for them at the long ranges, and it gave us a taste of how nasty it could be. It was simply abominable, but all the same it helped us. To be beaten was no discredit to your team, and if any man deserved success they did, especially their captain. I only hope fate will allow me to see more of him, for a fairer, squarer, straighter man I have never met, or one better fitted by firmness and good sense for the part which he filled. He has made a marked impression on all who came in contact with him, and that the wreath fell to us is no fault of his. Your men shot in the New York Club position, and when the next match comes on shall make a stand on it. Apertures in the rear sight are a mistake on a military rifle, and your men found it out at Wimbledon. Your boys behaved like men and did not howl, and I think they will tell you we don't crow. Good feeling prevailed, and in truth there was more cheering for them than for the home team. Whatever foolish reports may be spread as to our not giving them fair play you may say are all lies, for Col. Howard and every individual of his team have expressed to me their full satisfaction with everything but the result. I trust they will receive full honor for their efforts. Yours very truly, H. S. J. HALFORD.

Seven of the rifle team—Bull, Cash, Dickinson, Dolan, Joiner, Pollard, and Scott—returned on the *Abyssinia* on Tuesday, Aug. 7. The rest of the team will return on the *Alaska*.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette*, in commenting upon the International Match, states as follows:

"It was only at 800 yards that our men began to forge ahead, and it must be confessed that the match just at the end was not quite so close as we would fain have seen it, and on both sides good and unusually reliable men came to grief. But the match was fairly and honorably fought out, and we are sure that both teams left the ground with an increased respect for their antagonists. Last year we had from obvious causes a very easy victory; this year we can say nothing of the kind. The British team was undoubtedly a very strong one, and shooting on its own ground had great advantages. Nevertheless, but for the storms it is pretty certain that there would have been a very tough struggle up to the last round. We think we may fairly say that we are proud of having vanquished such sturdy antagonists as Col. Howard's men have shown themselves to be, and that we are sure they will be as ready as our men will be to try conclusions again and again. When such marksmen as Major Young make less than an average of outers, though at long range, it is pretty clear that the weather cannot have been favorable to good rifle shooting and that no close analysis of scores can be profitable. But it is also clear that there is a great future for these International Matches, and it remains only to see how to place them on a permanent basis. Col. Howard and his comrades have made themselves most popular at Wimbledon, though very wisely they kept aloof almost entirely from the society and amusements of the camp. But their immediate opponents and those who have been engaged with them in the arrangements for the match cannot speak too highly of the frank and general courtesy which they have one and all shown throughout."

The *Volunteer Gazette* advocates permanent bi-annual matches to be shot alternately in this country and in England, the next match to take place at Creedmoor in 1885, the following one in England in 1887, and so on.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: The conditions of a certain match are these: Open to all teams of six men from any company of the 13th Regt., N. G. P.; distance, 200 and 500 yards; seven shots; no sighting shots allowed; teams to be composed of men who have never had a record at Creedmoor, and must be enlisted before June 1, 1883. One company claims the right to shoot a man who was sworn in on May 12, and carried on company rolls from that date, but had not been examined by the regimental surgeon before June 1. Rules of the National Rifle Association to govern the shooting. Should this man be allowed to shoot on team? Ans.—It seems that as this man had joined in good faith the post-examination should not disqualify him.

ASPIRANT asks: Can a man while serving in the Army or Navy compete for an appointment in the Civil Service? Ans.—Not while in the Service. After discharge he might, if properly authorized to appear before the Examining Board.

MARINE CORPS writes: 1. A contends that the money value of a day's ration for an enlisted man in the Marine Corps is 30 cents; B contends that there is a certain quantity of each article allowed, regardless of cost. Who is correct? 2. What were the \$80,000 appropriated by Congress for? Ans.—1. By law the commutation price of the ration for marines is 30 cents in money. It is the same as the navy ration. The law specifies what articles shall compose the ration and the quantity of each. Marines receive commutation for undrawn rations. 2. Congress appropriated \$60,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, for "Provisions for the Marine Corps, and for difference between cost of rations and commutation therefor for detailed men. The ration costs about 19 cents. Men detailed as clerks and messengers are allowed (in addition to their pay) the difference between the cost of the ration and prices at which they are allowed by regulation to commute. They are allowed to commute—some at \$1, some at 75 cents, and others at 50 cents. The amount thus commuted is about \$2,300 a year.

SUNSHINE asks how many vacancies there are for the position of hospital steward. Ans.—Our information is that there are none at present—that is on the 30th of July.

SOLDIER asks: In the case of enlisted men returned on the bi-monthly report of schools as qualified and available for school-teachers, are there many instances where such services are required by the Adjutant General? Ans.—Not many that we are aware of; but we would suggest that, with the sanction of your company commander, you apply to the Adjutant General for assignment at some post as a school teacher, if, as you say, you are qualified for the position.

2. R. J. K. ASKS: Is a lance non-commissioned officer eligible as a candidate for examination for the position of 2d Lieutenant in the Army? Ans.—No; under the regulations only non-commissioned officers holding warrants as such are eligible.

SOLDIER asks: Is a general court martial convened by General Hunt in his Department of the South legal? Could the sentence of a general court martial which was convened by him in the Department of the South in June, 1882, be set aside, and if it could, what steps would be necessary to take to accomplish that object? Ans.—Since assignment according to brevet was abolished by law last year, Gen. Hunt has convened no general courts martial in the Department of the South. Prior to the enactment, Gen. Hunt commanded according to his brevet of brigadier general, and had a lawful right to convene general courts martial. See Winthrop's Digest, page 85, under the 72d Article of War.

MILITIA asks: Is it proper and customary to wear the summer helmet without ornaments? If not, is it worn with or without the spike, at the wearer's option? Ans.—It is proper and customary to wear the summer helmet without ornaments on dress duty. The matter of wearing the spike should, for uniformity's sake, be regulated by the commander of the organization.

INTERNATIONAL military races are proposed at Vienna, Austria, next year, for officers of the various European regular armies.

## WEST POINT IN 1844.

THE *Saturday Evening Call* (Peoria) publishes the following letter, written by the late Gen. John Buford while at West Point, many years ago, to a friend:

WEST POINT, NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1844.

DEAR BRACKETT: I sit down for the purpose of writing you a few lines, giving you a sort of insight of the ways and regulations of the United States Military Academy. I suppose things have changed much since you were here. The officers now here are Major Delafield, superintendent, and Capt. I. A. Thomas, commandant; A. E. Church, professor of mathematics; Bailey, professor of chemistry; Bernard and Bartlett, their assistants also.

Old Prof. X. is here, and puts me in mind of a monkey more than any person I ever saw. He has got in the habit of finding a great many men deficient at the examination, and only between fifteen and thirty men graduate now.

I regret that the letter of introduction you gave me to Prof. Bailey was mislaid when I first arrived here, for he is looked upon as the smartest as well as the most perfect gentleman on the Point.

I wish you would write another letter and enclose it in the answer to this.

I have become pretty thick with old D—it, who, by the way, has a mighty pretty daughter.

My standing is pretty good, and will be much better in a few weeks. I now stand sixth, which you know is by no means bad.

There are a good many fine fellows in the corps of cadets, and a great many d—d rascals—some that would "steal acorns from a blind hog." The fare of the Mess Hall is miserable—bully-beef and bread, and bread and bull-beef continually. It would be quite a luxury to miss a meal.

We have had a great many visitors here this summer, and there have been two militia companies here also, but they showed their tails mightily; they thought they understood military tactics better than the cadets, and undertook to prove it, but they had not gone through many manœuvres before they began quarreling with their officers, and when the cadet corps went out to drill they perfectly amazed them.

Gen. Scott, C. A. Wickliff, and the Attorney-General have been coming here all summer for reviews.

We had a great ball on the night of the 29th, and about three hundred ladies and gentlemen were here; but I am only a Plebe, and, you know, could not enjoy such things as much as a first-class man.

I would be glad to hear from you often, and would take great pleasure in answering all the inquiries you may see fit to make.

I remain, with respect, your most humble servant, JOHN BUFORD, JR.

[From the London Times, July 25.]

## ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT SHOEBURYNESS.

Yesterday the Duke of Cambridge visited Shoeburyness, in order to witness the practice of numerous machine and breech-loading guns.

The practice commenced with the trial of the improved Gatling gun with the Accles magazine drum. This mode of loading, which precludes the possibility of jamming, enables the gun to fire 104 rounds, or one drum, in 2½ seconds, and it has been shown to be possible to fire ten drums, or 1,040 rounds in 68 seconds. The invention of these magazine drums is credited to Mr. Accles, of the American Gatling Gun Company.

The next gun which was fired at a range of 500 yards, was the single barrel Gardner, many of which have already been issued to the Navy. A Nordenfelt 1-inch gun was then fired at 200 yards at a 1-inch wrought iron plate for the purpose of demonstrating its powers of penetration.

This is a gun with which the Navy has also been supplied. The 28 ton 2½ inch gun then fired Palliser shell, and made excellent practice at a 6 feet 6 inch target at 1,000 yards.

It was understood that 16 of these guns have been mounted on board men of war. The new 48 ton 12 inch breech-loading gun was then tried. This gun, of which two are already mounted on board Her Maj.

est's ship *Conqueror*, was understood would, with certain slight modifications, in all probability be distributed to the navy. At present it has obtained a muzzle velocity of 1,770 feet, but with a new powder which is now being made this number will be increased to 2,010 feet.

The gun was fired at a range of 1,200 yards with Palliser shell, at a 6 feet 6 inch target, and made excellent practice.

During the day practice with an 8 inch Armstrong breech-loading gun on a hydraulic carriage was shown; also a 6 inch breech-loading wire gun (Armstrong) fired shrapnel with medium time, and percussion fuses at a 6 feet 6 inch target, the range being 2,000 yards. The new Woolwich 9-2 inch breech-loading gun was fired, and gave satisfaction.

This is an experimental gun, and improvements are expected to be made in it. Its weight is 18 tons, and with a charge of 140 pounds of prism powder, it throws a projectile of 380 pounds. Its power of penetration of a wrought iron armor-plate at 1,000 yards is 15-4 inch, and its muzzle velocity is 1,731 feet.

With this gun Captain Goold Adams, R. A., fired a short time since nine out of eleven shots through a 9 ft. target at 2,500 yards.

Among the most interesting of the experiments witnessed were those made with the new six-pounder breech-loading quick-firing guns, which have been constructed mainly for the purpose of protecting ships against torpedo-boats.

Some ten months ago the authorities invited inventors to construct a six-pounder gun which should possess a velocity of 1,750 ft. weight, when mounted, not more than 10 cwt., be capable of being fired eleven aimed rounds per minute, require the assistance of only three men to work it, and be also without recoil.

At Shoeburyness yesterday three such guns, conforming more or less with the conditions laid down, were tried—a Hotchkiss, a Nordenfelt, and an Armstrong gun. The Hotchkiss gun exceeded the weight laid down in the conditions, the Nordenfelt was not free from recoil, and the Armstrong gun did not fulfil the requirements in other particulars. However, when the guns were tried, and it was seen that they were capable of remarkably fine practice, it was felt that, though all the conditions of the Ordnance Committee may not have been fulfilled, yet a great step had been taken towards the solution of the problem presented to the inventors. When the experiments with the quick-firing breech-loading guns had been disposed of and some practice with a disappearing carriage had been shown, the new twelve-pounder breech-loading gun, on a hydraulic travelling carriage, fired a number of rounds at ranges varying between 2,000 and 9,000 yards. The practice of this gun, which was placed in soft ground, and in a most unfavorable position, was highly satisfactory, and it was understood that it had been accepted as a fact that in it had been found the solution of the field artillery problem. The particulars of this gun, which has on former occasions been referred to in the *Times*, are that its calibre is twelve-pounder, its weight 7 tons, its charge 4P., its projectile 12½ lbs., and its muzzle velocity 1,700 ft.

The practice with it, as with all those which were tried yesterday, was conducted by Capt. Goold Adams, a brilliant young artillerist, who, besides being the inventor of several valuable appliances in connection with his profession, possesses, as he fully demonstrated yesterday, a remarkable skill in the use and manipulation of the various artillery weapons. Some days since, while practicing with the new twelve-pounder, he placed nine rounds in succession into a 3 ft. 4 in. target at 1,500 yards, which, though it says much for the excellence of the gun, shows also a great proficiency in its management. The practice at Shoeburyness yesterday was, on the whole, of the most interesting nature, and those who witnessed it must have appreciated the great strides which artillery science has made during the last two years in this country.

ADVICES received at St. Petersburg from Tashkend report that the diversion of the Sir Darya into the dry bed of the Jan Darya, near Perofski, has been completed, and the water has already penetrated as far as Irki Bay. The reason assigned for the diversion of the current is the irrigation of the Kisil Kum Steppe.

TAZ Italian ironclads *Duilio*, *Dandolo* and *Palestro* arrived at Gibraltar at the end of July. The ironclads *Maria Pia* and *Roma* are at Algeciras and the despatch boat *Barbarigo* is at Tangier.

H. M. S. *Conqueror* has been supplied with her 48-ton turret guns, and is now being prepared to be commissioned.

RECENT despatches in regard to the Tonquin War in China state that everything is ready for the attack on Hoo. The heat alone delays the advance. The French Northern Squadron at Hong Kong consists of two ironclads, two corvettes, and a gun-boat, mounting 55 guns and carrying 1,288 men. The fleet in the waters of Tonquin is stronger, but the details are unknown. There are 7,000 troops in Tonquin, of whom 4,000 are stationed at Hanoi. The Black Flags are reinforced by Chinese.

THE last of the new 100-ton guns ordered to be mounted for the defence of the Mediterranean fortresses has been embarked at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on board the War Department steamship *Stanley*, for conveyance to Malta. The four guns were bought from Sir William Armstrong out of the vote of £6,000,000; the amount paid, including the charge for seven 10in. (18-ton) guns, was £90,000.

THE last armor-plate to complete the turrets of the *Colossus* at Portsmouth was lifted into its place on the 19th July, considerable progress has also been made for the reception of her four 43-ton breech-loaders although three months will elapse before the carriages, slides, and other fittings are ready. The Nordenfelt shields have been erected. The ship will make the usual six hours' full power trial of her main engines at the end of August. At the present time 500 men are employed upon her on board and in the workshop.

THE fortress of Kustrin is to be made an armed place of the first order. It will be surrounded by six large forts, two of which are already in process of construction. Kustrin commands the lines of the Prussian Eastern and the Breslau-Stettin railways. When all the fortifications are completed they will be able to hold an armed force of 40,000 men.

THE following extract from recent Egyptian General Orders is considerate, but scarcely comforting: "Regiments and corps are informed that coffins can be procured at the Royal Engineers' stores at Abbassiyeh and Citadel. The contract price is 2*l*."

THE Spanish troops at Badajos, capital of the province of Badajos, have been trying their hand at a little revolution in favor of a republic, but the latest advices are that the revolt was speedily suppressed, most of the insurgents either being captured or escaping to Portugal. The fact that a state of siege is to be declared throughout Spain is not reassuring, however.

THE King of Italy has recently been presented, by its former owner, with "the most perfectly formed horse in the world." This symmetrical charger, for which \$40,000 has been refused, is called "Damascus," and was the property of Mr. J. W. Garrett, of Baltimore, until its recent transfer to King Humbert.

THE small number of candidates present at the recent examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich seems to indicate a decline in popular estimation of service in the scientific corps. The competition appears to be getting gradually less keen every year. This year it

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was a point or so over three to one, 170 candidates competing for 50 vacancies.

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## MARRIED.

LAURENTINE—LEONARD.—In Paris, France, July 17, PHILIP LAURENTINE, of Stockholm, (Lieutenant of the Royal Regiment, "Chasseur" to the King of Sweden and Norway) and RUTH LEONARD, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

## DIED.

F BALDWIN.—At Washington, D. C., on Saturday, July 28, MARGARET FITZDUKE, wife of Wm. D. Baldwin and daughter of the late General Wm. Maynader, Ordnance Department U. S. Army.

BEER.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., August 7, WILLIAM

M. BEER, formerly Captain 28th U. S. Infantry, and Brevet Major U. S. Army.

GRAFTON.—At Deer Park, Md., July 29, Captain BENJAMIN F. GRAFTON, formerly Lieutenant of the 11th U. S. Infantry.

HALSEY.—At Elizabeth, New Jersey, August 7, Mrs. ELIZA GRACIE HALSEY, mother of Lieutenant William F. Halsey, U. S. Navy.

MARSHALL.—At Canandaigua, N. Y., Aug. 3, Brevet Brigadier General ELIJAH G. MARSHALL, Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

OLMSTED.—At Fort Riley, Kansas, July 26, AUBREY BAILEY, infant son of Lieutenant Jerard A. Olmsted, 9th U. S. Cavalry.

ROBINSON.—At Macsville, Md., August 3, THEODORE F. ROBINSON, son-in-law of Gunner T. Bascom Watkins, U. S. Navy.

# ROYAL

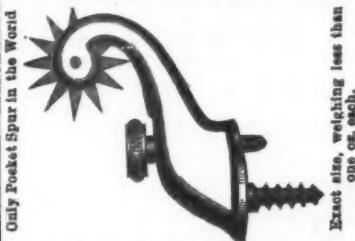
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### Proposals for Purchase of Vessels.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of the 5th section of the act of Congress making appropriations to supply deficiencies, approved March 3, 1883, sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Monday, September 24, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of certain vessels which have been struck from the Navy Register, under authority of an act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, and which it is deemed for the best interest of the United States to sell.

The vessels offered, their appraised value, and their locality are: the Congress, \$25,400; Guard, \$2,800; Cassus, \$5,100; and Sabine, \$10,400, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Iowa, \$44,600; Niagara, \$29,000; and Ohio, \$15,700, at Boston; Blue Light, \$500, and Florida, \$64,400, at New London, Conn.; New Orleans, \$300 (on the stocks), at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Susquehanna, \$9,000, at New York; Burlington, \$3,000; Glance, \$400; Supply, \$1,200; Sorrel, \$300; and Dictator, \$33,800, at League Island, Pa.; Frolic, \$5,600; and Relief, \$2,000, at Washington, D. C.; Worcester, \$25,400; Suwanee, \$5,300; and Savannah, \$10,600, at Norfolk; Roanoke, \$37,300, at Chester, Pa.; Pawnee, \$5,600, and Seaweed, \$500, at Port Royal, S. C.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel should be included within one proposal.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations, offering the highest prices thereon above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit in cash (or satisfactory certified check) of not less than ten per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to the whole amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, conditioned for the payment of the remaining ninety per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining ninety per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of ten per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished, giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds, which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandants of the Yards.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yards or Stations within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

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Secretary of the Navy.

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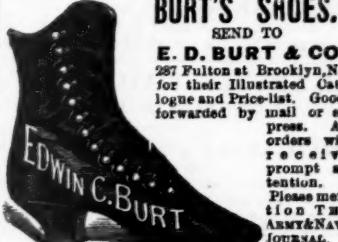
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